HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,343—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
29th Nov.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th ,,	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	CHINA	7912
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
31st ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7902	.....	.....
14th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	VICTORIA	6922
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	6254	.....	.....
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6393
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	INDIA	7911
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6325
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	MONGOLIA	9505
18th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6903	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 9th December, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti	14th Jan. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beisito	17th Jan. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th November, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 28th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Margroi, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November, at noon, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,300 tons, on or about 29th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,800 tons, on or about 25th November.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th November, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 17th November, 1904.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,005	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,360	27th Jan. 1905
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	27th Nov. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.



THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	3655	Volkertsen	1st Dec 1904
S. S. REICHSTAG	2086	Ihle	19th Dec 1904

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
4, Medows Street, Bombay, 7th November, 1904.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA,
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815; AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS
SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SON'S
LAGER BEER.

INVALIDS PORT,
An Unrivalled Wine.
DINNER SHERRY.
Strongly recommended.

PALL MALL Whisky.
A Club Whisky "Primus in Indis"
OLD TOM GIN.
"Three Cat Brand."

PURE CIDER CO.'S
CIDER.
HOT WEATHER DRINK.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

60,000 PIANOS
THIS IS THE NUMBER OF
BLUTHNER PIANOS
MADE AND SOLD DURING THE LIFE TIME OF
JULIUS BLUTHNER,
THE FOUNDER of the FIRM, who still actively controls the immense Factory, which he
ESTABLISHED FIFTY YEARS AGO.
NO OTHER MAKER can equal this RECORD. It is an overwhelming proof of the very high degree of excellence as regards tone and durability, which has been attained in the manufacture of the
BLUTHNER PIANOS.
FULL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENTS :
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

FREE TICKETS
OF
ADMISSION.
FOR PARTICULARS
SEE THIS SPACE
ON DECEMBER 1.

GREEN'S
OF
BOMBAY
SUPPLY EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF FIRST CLASS PROVISIONS.
THEIR SPECIALITIES ARE
HAMS, BACON
AND
CHEESE,
ALL OF THE PRIMEST QUALITY.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

W. B. GREEN AND CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

						Rs.	a.
30 lbs.	Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay					11	14
3 1-lb. tins	Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post					3	0
6 1-lb. tins	do.	do.	do.	do.		5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS: Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE JESTERS

DIRECT FROM LONDON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

FRIDAY, Nov. 25TH,

LAST TWO NIGHTS!

LAST TWO NIGHTS!!

Entire Change of Programme.

The finest combination that has ever visited the East was the universal verdict from a

PACKED HOUSE.

Prices of admission: Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.

Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open 8-45 p.m.

Commence 9-30 p.m.

PHIL. CARLTON,
Business Manager.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
IN THE HARBOUR.
S. S. OOMRAVATI,
FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.
FRIDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER, AT 9 P.M.
Tickets Rs. 2 from SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., and from MONGINI BROTHERS.
BAND. REFRESHMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE DINSHAW ADENWALLA, who for a long time past has CEASED to be in the employment of the Firm of Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW and BROTHERS, has NEVER HAD and has NOT NOW any INTEREST in that Firm.—Dated this 23rd day of November, 1904.

COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

WEEK END EXPRESS TRAINS FOR NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAVLA.

THE DOWN and UP LONAVLA EXPRESS TRAINS will NOT RUN on SATURDAY, the 26th November 1904, or until further notice.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rdNovember, 1904.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

REQUIRED for the Carriage and Wagon Department of the E. I. Railway an ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT. Salary Rs. 600, rising to Rs. 800 per mensem. Candidates—European—well educated, and not less than 30 years of age, must be accustomed to the management of men, be experienced in all matters connected with the running of rolling stock on Indian Railways, including its interchange with foreign lines, and be competent to deal personally with damaged stock and other claims. Must also have served the full term of a regular pupilage or apprenticeship in the Locomotive and Carriage shops of a British Railway, and produce certificates to that effect.

Applications, in writing only, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, addressed to the Superintendent Carriage and Wagon Department, E. I. Railway, Lillooah, will be received up to the 10th December, 1904.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1904, for SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE, and WATER SUPPLY to the Wodehouse Police Accommodation.

2. Form of Contract, Specification etc., may, on payment of Rs. 2, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees Five Hundred (500) to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,

H. V. R. KEMBALL, C.E.,
Trust Engineer,
Trust Engineer's Office, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 24th November, 1904.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the BOMBAY ART SOCIETY, will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing from 23rd January, 1905. Gold and Silver Medals, also money Prizes offered for Painting in Oils, Water Colours, Photographs, &c., also for Cabinet Work, Carved Wood Work, Needle and Thread Work and Design. For prospectus and forms apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Art Society, School of Arts, Bombay. The last day for receiving works will be 14th of January 1905.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

THE ANNUAL DINNER will take place in the TOWN HALL on the EVENING of WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 8 o'clock. HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has kindly consented to take the Chair. Scotsmen wishing to attend are REQUESTED TO SEND their NAMES and the NAMES of their GUESTS to the HONORARY SECRETARIES without delay.

The Lists will positively be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 26th instant, and no applications will be entertained thereafter.

GEORGE MILLER,
GEORGE McKENZIE,
Hony. Secretaries,
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
RAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
HARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE, LONDON
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by all line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at clearing and forwarding Baggage &c.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, 28TH NOV.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

EUGEN

SANDOW,

THE PERFECT MAN

Supported by his

ALL STAR

VAUDEVILLE CO.

PRICES.—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Plan at SOUNDY & CO.'S.

Doors Open 8-45 P. M.

Overture 9-30 P. M.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1. MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction in Bora Bazar Street, Fort, THIS DAY, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., the following effects belonging to the estates of the late Jaljee, widow of Bezonjee Sorabjee Rechina alias Mota Fram, and the late Navazbai, wife of Bomonjee Rustomjee Mulla Feroz, viz:—

Plain and glass door cupboards, the lstead, boxes, large lot of copper and brass utensils, glass vase, lamps, silk saried round and square china jars, crockery and glassware, 1 go'sl and 22 silver coins, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CLEAN AS WELL AS SOFT AND OILY WASTE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Mill premises, at Albert Road, Chinchpooly, by order of the City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld.,—

1 large quantity of clean, as well as soft and oily waste.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, dining, dressing, and wash-hand tables, writing, round tables, easychairs, cupboards, wardrobe, two new iron safes.

1 18-carat gold watch by Courvoisier Freres.
1 gold 18-carat half hunting watch.

On account of the concerned—

R. & Co. 361-65—5 cases each 176 lbs. "Britannia," finest honey dew, American stick tobacco.

AT 2 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 22 CASES PIECE-GOODS.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Kanadia Bros, and on account and at the risk of Morarjee Mohanjee—

Ex. S. S. Rydal Hall,

M. M. K. } 6364-68—5 cases each 30 pieces fast black Italians, 45 inches
" 6369-70—2 cases 58 pieces fast black Italians, 45 inches,
" 6384-35—2 cases each 30 pieces common black Italians, 45 inches,
" 6389-90—2 cases each 30 pieces common black Italians, 45 inches,
" 6394-95—2 cases each 30 pieces, common black Italians, 45 inches,
" 6399 —1 case 30 pieces common black Italians, 45 inches.

Ex. S, S, Trentham Hall.

K. B. M. } 3201—1 case 30 pieces white drills 27 inches

Ex. S, S, City of Oxford.

" 3794-96—3 cases each 40 pieces white drills, 26 inches

Ex, S, S, Massilia,

" 3797-98—2 cases each 40 pieces white drills, 26 Inches
" 3787-88—2 cases each 40 pieces white drills, 26 inches

On SUNDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chunam Kiln Road (near Girgam Back Road), opposite Sir Mungaldas' Bungalow, the entire furniture of the Cosmopolitan Club, consisting of 2 full size slate billiard tables by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues etc, complete in good order, handsome marble top large counter, billiard benches and lamps, rich gas chandeliers, valuable library of books, rich glassware, crockery, plated ware and cutlery, clocks, set of dining tabe in 21 pieces, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined plush, sideboard, marble top tables and teapoys, etc

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 25th November, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 17, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p. m, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 T B Brown water mare, 13-2, young and showy, broken to harness
1 handsome strong English buggy by Offord, complete, in very good order
1 bay stud-bred mare, 14-2, broken to harness and saddle, very hardworking and fast.
1 Roomy light vis-a-vis, by 'W Stephens & Sons,' in very good order

---

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rose Cottage Lane, Mount Road, Mazgaon, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, drawing-room suites, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyras, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, harness saddles by 'Dunnett,' a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Mrs. A. MAYERS.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at The Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished Household furniture by "Wimbridge and Roberts," best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, pictures, oleographs, Brussels and Persian carpets, China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, large double brass bedstead, collection of plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of FRANCIS A. OWEN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th, November, 1904.

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2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

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" " " " .... Without Ball 2 4
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hansa Line steamer Lowenburg, 3664 tons, Captain W Luhde arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Hamburg 23rd October via Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Annie 2445 tons Captain L M Wie arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden 16th November with ballast.

The steamer Saga 699 tons Captain A Moe arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok 7th November with a cargo of timber.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra 762 tons Captain M G Williams arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 385 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kangra 1478 tons Captain R Henderson arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo 25 cases opium 5 horses and Mrs Hudson Mr Kiriesoglan and 240 deck passengers.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Port Officer Bombay, has received the following telegram from the Port Officer Calicut—

"Shoal patch reported Conolly's Hill north-east Old Light House north eighty east true."

MAN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Porpoise	Comdr.. Hotham		Royal Navy
I G T S Patrick	Stewart...Comdr... Tindall		I G T Steamer.
H M S Lapwing			Royal Navy
R I M S Comet	Comdr	Stocken	R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone	Comdr	Hudlestone	R I M
Torpedo Boat Baluchi			
Do Karen			
Do Pathan			

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 24.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
HMS Merlin		Comdr Gibbon			Royal Navy
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Nuddea	1944	Scott			M M & Co
Africa	1302	Carey			M M & Co
Katoria	664	McClelland			M M & Co
Folgate	2301	Smith			K Nixon & Co
Ormidale	3105	Hamilton			F M & Co
Oronsay	2415	Ellis			W & A Graham & Co
Ponani	569	Mahomed	B Nagor	26-11	Shpd & Co
Sirsa	1675	Tysh			M M & Co
Tonawanda	2182	Brown			Standard Oil Co
Bezwada	3370	Archdeacon			M M & Co
Vadala	2164	Skinner			M M & Co
Florican	2211	Work			Coren Bros

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed	Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Nevasa	1645	Hirst	Zanzibar	30-11	M M & Co
C	Clan Ogilvy	683	Jones	Madras	30-11	F Muir & Co
G	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Red Sea ports	26-11	H C Joosub
H	Naderi	1169	Coates	Jeddah	26-11	B& P S N Co
K	Aboukir	2145	Killea	Belfast	1-12	K Nixon & Co
N	Kurrachee	2317	Sullivan	London	26 11	T Morrison & Co
O	Ariel	2203	Raer	New Castle	30-11	K Nixon & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
1	Malta	3900	Peters	China	30-11	P & O S N Co
2	Arabia	2380	Read	Liverpool	29-11	W&A Graham& Co
3	Ville de la Tamatave	2352	Peancellier	Dunkirk	3-12	James Mackintosh & Co
4	Clan Graham	1857	Whyte	L'pool	3-12	F Muir & Co
6	Coromandel	3783	Montfords	China	14-12	P & O
7	China	3855	Tamanovich	China	27-11	A L S N Co
8	Imperator	2820	Mosca	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
9	Caledonia	3529	Tocque	Aden	3-12	P & O
10 & 11	Lowenburg	3665	Luhde	Karachi	3-12	Glades & Co
12	Egypt	4178		London	25-4	P & O Co
15	Camberwell	2583	Baines	A'werp	3-12	M M & Co

V. DOCK H. WALL.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Lhasa	894	Rothwell	Karachi	25-11	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel	Commander	From
23	Lowenburg s.s.	Luhde	Hamburg, Oct 23
24	Dumra s.s.	Williams	Karachi, Nov 22
	Kangra s.s.	Henderson	Bushire, Nov 9
	Saga s.s.	Moe	Bangkok, Nov 7
	Annie s.s.	Wie	Aden, Nov 16

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel	Commander	Destination
24	Cromwell s.s.	Scheel	Antwerp
	Kasara s.s.	Chappell	Persian Gulf
	Dido s.s.	Peckering	Hull via Karachi
	City of Agra s.s.	Browne	Karachi
	Marsellsborg s.s.	Mathiesen	Fleetwood
	Tientsin s.s.	Goldsmith	Kobe, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Names.	Tons.	From
20	Palitana	1934	Rangoon
20	Planet Venus	2820	Madras
21	Twingone	1120	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Names.	Tons.	For
21	Tweedale	2874	Karachi
22	Schonfels	3719	Hamburg
22	Bohemia	2161	London
22	Vienna	2656	Dundee
22	Bengali	3610	Antwerp
22	Rauza	3134	Dundee
22	Bangala	1935	Rangoon
22	Waroonga	4609	Rangoon
23	Burrsfield	2615	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
20	Ula	London
22	Taroba	Rangoon
22	Ellora	Calcutta

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 24.

The P and O Company's s s Arcadia with the homeward Mails of the 18th instant arrived here at 5 a. m. to-day.

SUEZ, NOVEMBER 24.

The P and O Company's s s Himalaya with the outward Mails of the 18th instant left here at 7 a. m. to-day.

The B I S N Co's s s Mombassa left Suez on the morning of the 23rd instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, November 25.

1 The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing and practice on Saturday afternoon next, the 26th instant from 3-30 p m.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 2-50 p.m., Bombay time.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, November 25.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. No arms &c. will be issued to any member not applying in person.

2 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for Class Firing on the 26th and 27th instant. Ranges 200, 300 and 500 yards.

3 The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing on the 27th instant. Ranges 600, 700 and 800 yards.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain
Adjutant. B. V. R.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COATES—Nov 13, at Gaya, the wife of Mr J. M Coates, Bengal Police, of a son.

HOMAN—Nov 15, at Dharmsala, the wife of Douglas K Homan, Punjab Police, of a son.

POWELL—Nov 14, at Konapara Kalain, Cachar, the wife of J N Powell, of a daughter.

SILBERRAND—Nov 20, at Banda U P, the wife of C A Silberrand, C S., of a son.

WILLIAMS—Nov 9, at Kalchini, Buxa Duars, the wife of G E Williams, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BALLY—STUART—Oct 27, at St Simon's Church, South sea, by the Rev J W Moeran, Vicar, Lieut H G Bally, Indian Army, only son of Major-General W Bally, late 33rd Regiment, to Claudine, youngest daughter of Mr C A Stuart, late Postmaster-General, Madras Presidency, India.

HIGGINBOTTOM—CODY—Oct 28, at St Andrews Church, Bombay, by the Rev John Cameron, Sam Higginbottom of Allahabad Christian College, to J, Ethelind Cody of Cleveland, Ohio, U S A.

DEATHS.

O'NEILL—November 17, at Palamcottah, Frances, dearly loved wife of Harry O'Neill, Madras Forest Department, aged 55 years, 4 months and 13 days.

SWEENY—Nov 20, at Benares, Fanny, the dearly loved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel T H Sweeny, I M S, Civil Surgeon.

KEMP'S
"CHIRETTONES."
Tablets made from our well-known "SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE"—These contain the active principle of the Chiretta Plant, extracted by a process discovered by us. It is equally efficacious with Quinine as Tonic and Antiperiodic, promotes appetite, and improves the digestion, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. As a general tonic it is not excelled by any remedy. Promptly taken these tablets ward off cold and fever.
Re. 1-0 per bottle of 100.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PHARMACISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY,

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 12m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m, High water, 0-22m. 0-9 . Low water, 6-18m. 6-8a.
P. and O. s. s. Marmora, with English mails of 11th inst., due to arrive at 6 a. m.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Moonlight Excursion in the harbour per s. s. Umravati, 9 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, "The Jesters" from London.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the Club Tent at 6 a. m, on Sunday the 27th instant, for a run to Ghatcoper, via V. Gardens, 6-25 and back,

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—We are asked to state that the Exhibition Committee request that no more applications for Volunteer work in the Exhibition be sent, as the Committee finds that it is not practicable to utilize their services.

J. N. WADIA DISPENSARY, MAHIM.—The number of patients treated at the J. N. Wadia Charitable Dispensary, Mahim, Bombay, during the month of October, was 1,623, viz., 628 males; 593 females and 402 children. The prevailing diseases were malarial fevers, itch, chest affections and digestive complaints.

THE MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—The Moonlight Excursion, as already advertised, takes place to night. The s. s. "Oomravati" will leave the Apollo Bunder at 9 p. m., for a trip around the harbour, returning at 11 p. m. Chairs and tables will be provided on board. There will be an Excellent Band in attendance and a Bar for refreshments. The last excursion was most enjoyable.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Bn. A. P W. O. Yorkshire Regt. will play at the Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 5-45. Programme:—

March	The Green Howards	Hume
Overture	Semiramide	Rossini
Tarantelle	Original Napolitaine	Jullien
Selection	Romeo e Giulietta	Gounod
Serenade	Eine Nacht in der Schweitz	Hume
Valse	Estudiantina	Waldtenfel

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—At the fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the same common jury, the hearing was resumed of the case which Mirabux Nathu and Amichand Tarasing stand charged with the theft and abetment of theft of jewellery of the value of Rs. 5,725, the property of Bidrichand Tejpal, a Marwari. Some witnesses for the prosecution having been examined, further hearing of the case was adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning. The facts of the case have already been reported.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—About fifteen thousand pilgrims have gathered at the foot of the Shetrunsa hills in Palitana, writes our Bhownagar corespondent, these pilgrims will start by the 25th instant and visit Junagad, Girnars, Dwarka via Porbander, and other places of pilgrimage before going to their respective homes.—Sir M. M. Bhownagree left by mail on Tuesday when the leading residents of Bhownagar were present to see him off. He was profusely garlanded and left with many good wishes.—Captain Beale, the Political Agent, Wadhwan, is proceeding to Dhrangadhra owing to a dispute over land demarkation between Morvi and Dhangadhra.

A SHOP LIFTER.—Before Mr. J.W.S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Draper charged Boodha Yessoo, a Hindu, with theft of a brass box containing gold ornaments and currency notes and cash of the value of Rs. 560, the property of one Ahmedali Karamali, a Mahomedan dealer in second hand articles. The evidence showed that the complainant kept a shop on Parel Road. On Tuesday morning the complainant was engaged in conversation with a friend on the footpath opposite his shop, when he saw the accused coming out of the shop with the box under his arm. The complainant raised an alarm, when the accused dropped the box on the road and began to run away. He was chased and arrested. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBED ON HIS BLIND SIDE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged one Isaac Sampson with theft of a bundle of currency notes of Rs. 100 on Wednesday afternoon belonging to a stamp vendor. It appeared that while Ramchander Sagnavatker, a clerk in the employ of Atmaram Balaji, stamp-vendor, in Parsee Bazaar, was sitting in his shop, accused came with a four-anna-piece and asked for a postcard. Then he asked for some Goa coins. A bundle of currency-notes of Rs. 100 was lying in the box of the complainant on his left side and he was blind of his left eye. When the complainant was fumbling for the coins in his box, he did not see the accused steal the bundle of notes. On learning that he had lost the bundle he raised an alarm, whereupon the accused dropped the bundle on the ground and ran out. He was subsequently arrested. He pleaded not guilty. Evidence, was led and the accused was convicted. He acknowledged having had a previous conviction. The Magistrate sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

INSANITARY SIMLA.

THE letters which we have recently published regarding the insanitary conditions prevailing in Simla form an important contribution to the discussion that has been proceeding for months—it might well be said for years—as to the measures required to effect reforms and improvements in that station. The hydro-electric scheme which is to secure an abundant supply of water for the summer population even up to 50,000 souls or more, has still to receive the sanction of the Government of India. It is not yet certain that it will be accepted as even more ambitious electric projects are being mooted; but if it be approved it will only partially solve the general problem. Pure water in abundance is doubtless an important factor in all sanitary arrangements but it will not cure evils such as over-crowding incomplete drainage, and defective sewerage. Simla has had several warnings of the dangers which menace the public health. A few years ago, diphtheria appeared but fortunately not in a widespread form. Then came enteric fever, the outbreaks being fitful though in some years epidemic in certain small areas. During the past summer enteric made its presence again felt the cases being scattered along the southern slopes of the hills from Viceregal Lodge to Bishop Cotton School. There must have been about a score of cases all told, and if only a few ended fatally the warning of future trouble was none the less significant. The population, it should be noted, rose this year to about 40,000, including persons' resident outside municipal limits; and it is absolutely certain that the annual increase will be a steady one, now that the railway is getting into full working order. The numbers of Europeans and Natives alike show a tendency to expand, and the larger amount of cheap hotel accommodation that has been provided since 1902, is attracting more visitors to the place. The Government establishments have grown at an extraordinary rate, as the new offices—already pronounced unequal to receiving the minor departments—prove beyond question. The housing of the clerical classes is a pressing difficulty, and it has never been taken systematically in hand since the days of Sir Theodore Hope, who made a partial effort to meet it. The control of building operations has been lax for the last ten or fifteen years, and sites have been utilised that should have been strictly conserved. The pollution of the hill-sides has been the inevitable consequence of this overcrowding of a limited space with houses and servants' quarters; and in the rainy season particularly the defective arrangements become unpleasantly apparent. In the winter the melting snow purifies the station to some extent, but there may come a year when the snowfall is almost nominal, and then the outlook for the ensuing season would be a bad one indeed.

If there had been any one far-seeing enough to calculate the effect of permanently locating the summer headquarters of Government at Simla, the provision made for the healthy expansion of the station would have been on broad yet simple lines. But it was no one's business to look far ahead and hence the present unsatisfactory state of things. Every word which our correspondents have written as to the defective sanitary conditions in some localities, and the consequent danger to the public health, will be endorsed by those who are best acquainted with Simla as it is. Information has quite lately reached us also that the working of the septic tank, which was to achieve wonders with the sewage, has failed of its full effect, and that the "trenching" system has also had disappointing results. Such a system should, of course, never have been introduced into a hill-station at all; experience elsewhere in Himalayan cantonments has condemned it as highly dangerous. There are primitive arrangements also connected with certain nameless "depots" and the carriage of filth thereto that need to be rudely broken down. They are neither decent nor wholesome. When we read of projected public improvements which contemplate the making of broad carriage-roads and "pleasant rides," one wonders whether some part of the 20 lakhs presented by the Government of India to Simla should not be devoted to sanitary works that are most urgently required. Certain lines of communication should unquestionably be opened out, if only to keep the thousands of coolies, mules and ponies employed in carrying supplies, fuel, etc., off the main thoroughfares; but Simla can afford to wait for its new carriage-roads and rides. What is immediately wanted is the appointment of a Sanitary Officer of experience and a Sanitary Engineer with a strong staff under European control. The two Civil Surgeons have not the time in which to attend to sanitary administration, for they are responsible for the working of the Ripon and Walker Hospitals in addition to their ordinary duties of attendance on patients, whose numbers increase every year. It has been suggested that a third Civil Surgeon should be appointed, but preference should be given to the creation of the Sanitary establishment just mentioned. The effect of such a step would be an improvement in the general health of residents, with a corresponding fall in the sick list. The crude arrangements connected with the disposal of sewage could then be made to give place to scientific methods, and the defective state of drains, filth-depots, and trenching-grounds would be remedied. The pollution of the hill-sides and ravines could be stopped, and the offensive odours that are the subject of common complaint would no longer be in evidence. Simla, as we have said, has had its warnings; and if these continue to be disregarded the danger of epidemic disease will be greater every summer. The next outbreak of enteric fever may sweep the station from end to end and there are not wanting those qualified to express an opinion on the subject who foretell such a calamity in the near future. As the Punjab Government is still responsible for the welfare of Simla in spite of the larger Imperial interest which overshadow those of the Local Administration it remains for the Lieutenant-Governor to take action. For the moment the question of public improvements in the shape of broad roads and new building-sites seems to claim an undue amount of attention. Sanitary reform should have first place and it should be undertaken on a scale that would ensure healthy surroundings in every part of the station.—"Pioneer."

H. E. SIR HENRY BLAKE opened the 1904-05 session of the Ceylon Legislative Council on the 16th instant. He said that the revenue for 1905 was estimated at Rs. 2,96,98,080, against the 1904 estimate of Rs. 2,95,35,900. A revised estimate showed that as an effect of the Temperance movement a reduction of Rs. 7,00,000 in arrack revenue is expected. He was confident that the necessity for another loan could not be avoided. Under "Special Expenditure," Rs. 4,900 is provided for continuing the cotton cultivation experiments. Considerable economy has been effected under the Forest Department and it is hoped that the new Conservator, Mr. T. J. Campbell, from Naini Tal, may undertake any proposals he makes without increased cost. The terms for pioneer work in the north of Ceylon are a fifty years' lease at a minimum of 50 cents per acre, if the products approved by Government are planted.

The Bath for Tender Feet.
Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).
Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.
Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

FROM TO-DAY
RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.
J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,
60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 23.

SECURITIES—		
2 3-4 per cent, Consols	£88 3-16	— 1-8
3 do, Rentes	£98 1-2	unchanged
3 1-2 do, Indian Sterling Loan	£105 3-4	+ 1-4
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1-2	+ 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 1-4	unchanged
2 months hence	26 5-8	— 1-8
Spot in New York	59	unchanged
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15 1-2	— 1-2
Berlin	20·37	+ 1-2
New York Demand	4·87	— 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 per cent	do
3 " "	3 1-4 per cent	do
3 " " Fine" Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 per cent	do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1-4 per cent	do
7 day market loans	2 1-2 per cent	do

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 1,09,00,000

Rs. 36·50	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 26·30	do	Bombay
Rs. 5·10	do	Madras

Rs. 57·90 At 1s. 4 1-16d.
Minimum rate received 15 per cent. Average rate 16·06
Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 10·40	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 21·70	do	Bombay
Rs. nil	do	Madras

Rs. 32·10 At 1s. 4 3-32d.
Minimum rate received 15 per cent. Average rate 16·09
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 1,30,10,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 1,00,00,000
Extra allotments.—Nil

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 15 9-16 O.-N. firm.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 4 value

WHEAT—
White Karachi 30 N.-D., sellers } steady
Red Karachi 29 3-8 N.-D. sellers }

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 34 3-4 N.-D., sellers }
Yellow Cawnpore 31 1-2 D.-J. sellers } firmer
Yellow Brown 32 D.-J., sellers }

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 34 5-8 N.-D. buyers firm

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 3-8

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef	28-0
Finest Australian Mutton	29-6
Tone of Auction, strong.	

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier Surats quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5·18—10. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 9-16—1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 29,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·04	5·04	5·08
—13	—13	—12
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April.-May
5·10	5·12	5·14
—12	—11	—11
May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.
5·16	5·18	5·18
—11	—10	—10

Receipts at U S Ports	46,000
Do. last year	57,000
Exports to Great Britain	21,000
Do. do Continent	12,000
In New York—	
Spot	9·80—10
Futures, month of December	9·29— 2
Do. do. March	9·51 — 3
In New Orleans—	
Spot	9 5-16
Futures, month of Feb.	9·36 — 4
Do. do. May	9·58 — 3
Tone at close	steady.

New York market closed to-morrow.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 23rd November, 1904:—

Cotton	3,923	bales.
Wheat	19,835	cwts.
Linseed	5,015	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,071	"
Gingellyseed	10,971	"
Poppyseed	5	"
Groundnuts	102	"
Castorseed	327	"
Rice	15,305	"
Myrabollams	933	"
Cottonseed	2,873	"
Mowraseed	773	"
Gram	2,712	"
Joowar	5,923	"
Maize	281	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	—
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 3-16
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 1-2
Bar Silver	27 1-4

BOMBAY, Nov. 24.

Exchange—Tone steady but quiet.

Bank T.T.				1s 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight	D. A.			1s. 4 9-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	135 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	194 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	97·8
1st Settlement 30th November	97·8
2nd do. ... 27th December	97·8

Money Market,—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	21st	April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do	20th	October	5	do
Bank of Bengal do	10th	November	6	do
Bank of Madras do	6th	July	4	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. p.
Ready ... ... 5 11 0 to 5 12 0

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 2 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 9 0

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 5 6 0

Castorseed—Tone quiet.
Ready ... ... Rs. 22 0 to 23 0

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone steady.
Howree Khandeish ....Rs. 35 1-2 to 36 1-2
15 per cent Mixed.........Rs. 34 1-2 to 35

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
5·03	5·03	5·07
—1	—1	—1
Feb.-Mch.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·09	5·11	5·13
—1	—1	—1
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·15	5·17	5·17
—1	—1	—1

COTTON.—The market is quiet with quotations partially Re. 1 to 2 lower. The enquiry for ready cotton is on a moderate scale from shippers and the local mills.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Dely.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	197	187	...	25 Dec.
Bengals (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	194	184	...	25 Jan.
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M-G.	217	...	...	25 do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	210	204	25 Dec.
Do. do.	...	207	201	25 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) / Karanja do. do do. / Akola do. do. do.	219	...	...	25 do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	221	...	...	25 do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	223	...	...	25 do.
Broach (M.-G.)	248	...	...	1/25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.)	...	...	238	15/25 do.
Jalgaon (M. G.)	...	212	206	25 Dec.
Do. (M.-G.)	...	210	204	25 Jan.
Bengal (M. G.)	207	197	...	25 Nov.
Do.	201	191	...	25 Dec.
Do.	201	191	...	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab	207	197	...	25 Nov.
Do.	201	191	...	25 Dec.
Do.	201	191	...	25 Jan.

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIAN GOVT. COINS.

The following is the statement of Silver Operations at the Bombay Mint from 16th Nov. to 22nd Nov.:—In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

RECEIPTS—	
Purchased silver	31
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c	2
Native States coin	...
Total	33
COINAGE—	
New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department	17
New Rupees made over to Native States	...
Total	17
BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN—	
New coin ready for delivery	6
Government Bullion	*10
Currency Bullion	204
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin	2
Total	222

COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.

Receipts of Bullion for Dollar Coinage	...
Dollars Coined and paid over	...
Closing Balance of Bullion	...

* Exclusive of 42 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.

COTTON PRICES THIS SEASON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The bumper crop of the American harvest has given rise to various theories about the cotton prices this season. Some men connected with the cotton and mill industries take a very rosy view of the crisis. There are others who think that the case is not so easy. Being connected with the cotton trade for some years past, I think that the season this year will be strange. We in India have many drawbacks, we have no company circulars or Bureau Reports. We have no statistics of acreage or past data to go upon. Owing to this, the American market always governs our prices and we have all its disadvantages and none of the advantages. The smallness of our mills and the cost of carriage cannot allow us to buy and spin American cotton at a profitable margin. All these things leave the poor Indian cotton and yarn trader at the mercy of the American speculators. Yet there is no school like experience, but her lessons are not imparted gratis. We had our own sufferings and days of sorrow like the labour classes of England and the West. Out of evil good must arise and thus the high prices of cotton for the last two years induced many a cultivator in India to produce cotton so far, so that the total produce of Indian cotton, notwithstanding the bad seasons increased from 3,000,000 bales in 1900-01 to 3,810,000 bales in 1902-03. This year also the cotton-growing area has considerably increased in Gujarat, Bengal and elsewhere. If the rains in Gujarat had been favourable, the crop would have been nearly double. But things have changed now. The growth of the plants owing to the want of dampness in soil is stunted. To compensate this, the crop in Bengal will be, as it is reported, a a very good one. The ghat crop will also be as good as that of the last year. The Central Provinces crop will be cent per cent, and Punjab and Sind crop will not be below the average mark. The Gujarat crop will not be perhaps less in quantity owing to an increased acreage, but will greatly deteriorate in quality. All this means that the prices are bound to go down. The only questions that are to be decided are 'How far' and 'When.' There is also one special feature of the crops this year. Owing to a want of rains during the latter part of the season, the crops are very early and picking has already begun at various places before time. The Gujarat and Broach seasons generally begin in March. This year picking has already begun and new Lalia and Broach Kapas is being ginned in small quantities at various gining factories. Thus this year the Bengal, the Gujarat and Broach and the Ghat season will begin side by side, and for a month or so there will be a glut in the cotton market. This time, (which will be probably between January 25 and February 25) will be the best time for all engaged in the mill industries to buy and stock up cotton for consumption. The rates will then surely go down. It is very difficult to put down the amount. There are also various other reasons for the rates going low. Last year nearly 3 1-2 lakhs of bales more than usual were exported to Great Britain and the Continent. Japan also took nearly one lakhs of bales more than usual. Generally the exports are of Bengal and Surat cotton. This year owing to the flourishing condition of the American crop, this will not be repeated. Again nearly 6,000 looms and a very large number of spindles have been added to Indian Mills this year. This will lessen the demand for short stapled cotton, as generally all mills in India weave from medium counts. Thus the demand of Bengal cotton will be so far diminished. But with all these good prospects for short stapled cotton, there is no probability of long stapled cotton going low very much. The increase in the number of spindles will force us to spin finer counts, and the fall in the rates of silver will not allow us to produce a large quantity of coarse counts which was practically consumed by China. The demand for long stapled cotton will, therefore, be more than usual. The mills that had stopped work owing to bad times will begin work in full swing. The result will, therefore, be that the glut in the cotton market may temporarily bring down the rates of long stapled cotton which are sure to rise to their normal mark after a time. During these times of crisis in the cotton market it may prove useful to enter into detailed figures of the supply and demand of Indian cotton and it will be done hereafter.—Yours, &c.,

COTTON.

HIGH COURT.—Nov. 25.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1331-1361—Payne and Co—Messrs S B Fraser and Co vs The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co—Cragie L and O and Smetham B and N—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYABJI

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

221-04—Unwalla and P—Kaikhushru Maneckji Sethia vs Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody Payne and Co

474-02—Mriza and M Toucker Ruttonsey Kairamsey vs Bomanji Sapurji Chothia and another—M B Chothia

748 03—Matubhoy J and M—Jehangri Cursetji vs Kavasji Cursetji—Bicknal M and M

For trial of issue.

556-07—K J Billimoria Framji Hiraji Pavri vs Phirozshaw Cowasji Khojotia M R Vakel.

Long Causes

537-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Damoder Walji vs Mathura das Nanji—Pestonji R and K.

559-04—Mulla and M—Hajee Noor Mahomed Cassum Mitha—vs Jug Mahondas V Bheisett and others—Payne and Co—and E G and W.

358-04—Nadersha and T—For pauper Dwarkanath Bhaskar and others vs Bhaskar Rowjee Sunker—In person.

276-04—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Abdool Rehman Sheeragie vs Goolam Hoosein and another—Edglow G and W

683-03—N M Cama Jaco Haji Gool Mahomed and others vs Hoorbai widow and another—Kanga and P

17-04—Matubhai J and M—Mahomadbhai Hassambhai vs Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy—M and B Chothia

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes,

278-04—K and D Shroff—Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Shroff vs Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Sukhia—Craigie L and O—Part heard.

335-03—In person—Jevraj Purbat vs Damjee Katchra and others—In person—Part heard.

505-04—Jehangir and S—Ramabai widow vs Ramchunder Vithul Shringarpure—Khunderao and S

Long Causes

267-03—Ardesir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahman Shirazi vs Hajibibi widow and others—Captain and V

384-00—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Doolub Govindjee and others—Madhowjee V

117-04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bai Sudha Alias Moghibai—Madhevji and V

103-04—Bicknell M and M—Dinshaw M Puntheckey and another vs Khatri Salemahomed Jaffer—Little and Co

465-04—Payne and Co—Vulli Mahomed Hassum vs Vussomji V Vellji and Co—Madhowji and V

20-01—Payne and Co—Shamjee Kandojee vs Chimnaji Sadashiv and other—F P—Pavri Maganlal T and G

136-03—M and B—Chothia Vajibai widow vs—nana widow—Payne and Co

74-04—Tyabji and Co—Maneckbai widow vs Bai Amrat widow and others—Edgelow G and W.

255-04—Pestonji R and K—Hirjibhoy Maneckji Sethna vs Dataram Ramkrishna Koregooker and others—Mulla and M.

WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL.

AN interesting and pretty wedding took place in the presence of a large congregation at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, on Wednesday, when Mr. Ernest George Turner, of the Indian Civil Service, led to the altar, Miss Edith Mary, only daughter of Captain John Hand, Superintendent of the Port Trust Docks, Bombay. The service was choral and was conducted by the Revd. Canon Hill. Mr. Faulkner presided at the organ. The bridegroom's brother, Mr. E. E. Turner, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, acted as best man. The bride looked charming and was led by her father to the altar. She wore a dress of rich duchesse satin lined with accordeon pleated chiffon. The bodice was trimmed with a breadth of Carrickmacross lace and the front of the dress was trimmed with lace of the same description—a gift from her mother. The train was of embroidered chiffon with bows of white satin ribbon, a tulle veile and wreath of orange blossoms completed the charming toilette. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and maiden hair ferns. The only jewellery worn was a large diamond star with ruby centre, the gift of the bridegroom. She was attended by her four bridesmaids, the Misses Gostling, Brodie-Mills, and Wagstaffe (two) who were gowned alike in crepe-de-chene with white satin belts. They wore large white chip hats trimmed with chiffon and pink roses, and carried baskets of pink roses trimmed with turquoise blue ribbons and streamers; each wore a gold bangle with double heart design, bearing the initials of the bride and bridegroom, the gift of the latter. The dainty little train bearer, Miss Ginette Droz, wore a very pretty embroidered frock with pink sash and a wreath of the same coloured roses in her hair, also a neat little gold brooch, the gift of the bridegroom.

Mrs. Hand, mother of the bride, wore a very becoming light grey silk Eolienne edged, with silk trimming and embroidered French dots of soft pink, green and blue, with pale cream butterfly applique, with tocque to match, and she carried a lovely bouquet of pink roses.

After the wedding ceremony the party adjourned to the vestry where the signatures of the bridal pair and witnesses were entered in the Register.

A reception was afterwards held at the bride's residence—"The Bungalow", Prince's Dock—where a large gathering of friends of the bride and bridegroom assembled to offer their congratulations and to view the numerous and handsome wedding gifts which were displayed in the dining room.

Sir Edmund Cox in an appropriate speech proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, and Mr. Heugh S. Symons proposed the health of Captain and Mrs. Hand. The former was suitably replied to by Mr. Turner, and the latter was responded to by the bride's father.

The health of the bridesmaids was the occasion for one of Mr. Heugh S. Symon's humorous speeches later on in the day, when a very large party embarked on board Messrs. Shepherd & Co's new steamer "Rukmavati" specially prepared for this moonlight trip in the harbour, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all who had the privilege of embarking. Dancing was kept up on board till the early hours of the morning. Refreshments and an excellent supper were supplied on board by Messrs. Mongini Brothers with their accustomed success. They also were responsible for the handsome wedding cake.

The occasion was pronounced by all as one of the brightest and most enjoyable functions known in Bombay. The flagstaffs on the Dock pier heads and nearly all the vessels in the Docks made a fine display of bunting in honour of the occasion.

The happy couple left the bungalow for Matheran where the honeymoon is to be spent. A motor-car speeded them away amidst a perfect shower of confetti and rice, while the "lucky" slipper on one side of the car engaged the bride's attention as they departed beyond the range of their friends and well-wishers' view.

The bride's going-away dress was a cream voille, trimmed with turquoise silk and jewelled passimenterie and a Romney hat trimmed with turquoise silk and pink roses,

Among the invited guests were the following:—Major Moss, Col. and Miss Mills, Mr and Miss Gostling, Mr Heugh S Symons, Mr Ralp Watson, Commander Black, R I M, Mr W C Symes, Messrs. Percy Fischer, H Fischer, H Bicknell, H M Kendall, P Glyn-Messent, Geo. Plinston, A R Burney, H. Holmes, Sweny, Ayres, Gorrie, R. R. Wright, Mr and Mrs Ireland, Mr and Mrs Burt, Mr and Mrs Greaves, Captain Tocque, (s s Caledonia) Captain and Mrs Hardcastle, Captain Peters (s s Malta,) the Rev Canon Ledgard, Mrs Ledgard, Dr O'Mally H M S Porpoise, Mr Bell H M S Porpoise, Lieut Adams, H M S Porpoise, Mr D H Glade, Dr Sydney-Smith, Captain and Mrs. Potts, Sir Edmund and Lady Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Orr, I. C. ., Mr. and Mrs. Scarpa, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Aston, Messrs. R. P. Lambert, H. B. Clayton, G. M. Ryan, J. R. Martin, Mr and Mrs. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Ashburner and daughter, Messrs F. C. Annesley, Smart, Taggart, Bullock, Madgawker, Mr. and Mrs. Metaxa, Mr. and Mrs Blackwell, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. R. Reid, Miss Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Allum, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Maunder, Mr. and Mrs. Droz. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Watson, Miss Chambers, Mr Massy, Miss Hewitt, the Misses Wagstaffe, Miss Alexander, Mr and Miss Schiller, Mr and Mrs and Miss Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Mr and Miss Kawasjee D Dubash, Messrs Kissen and Trail, Mr and Mrs Pearson, Miss Foard, Lady Perozbai Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and daughters, Mr G H Habbard and Mrs Blanchard, Khan Bhadur Darasha R Chichgar and daughter, Mr Bomanjee Dhunjeebhoy, Mr Currumsee Damjee, Mr and Mrs Douglas Bennet. Mr Latimer, Mr Walter Hughes, C S I, and Mrs Hughes, Mr Pairce, Miss Hardinge and Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE PIUS X FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In connection with the proposal by his Grace the Arebishop.-Bishop of Damaun, to open a fund under the designation of Pius X Fund for establishing schools in his diocese, I may be allowed to draw the attention of that prelate to the fact that the incomes of a good many Vicars are enormous and that if the said incomes are brought down to reasonable limits, none would have cause to complain. On the contrary, the saving thus effected could well be usefully credited to the "Pius X Fund."

Not long ago, I read in one of our local weeklies that Pius X has the intention to effect similar economical arrangements somewhere in Italy. Of course, the measure may meet with opposition, but I dare say private interests have to yield to the public welfare. I shall be glad if this short letter attracts the attention of the most Revd. Dr. Pereira and leads his Grace to adopt the suggestion I have ventured to throw out for favour of his serious consideration—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

NAPIER MOTOR CARS.

As one of the pioneers of the cycle trade Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd., of Bombay and Poona in the early eighties secured the Sole Agency for India of the "Premier" Helical tube bicycles which had the reputation of being the best grade machines on the market. Since the introduction of the automobile, however, the public has turned its attention to the possession of motor cars as a more fashionable means of locomotion. Many manufacturers British & foreign were eager to secure reliable Agents in India to push their cars, but with characteristic caution Messrs Marcks & Co., Ltd., would not commit themselves to the investment of capital in any class of motor cars until they were in a position to offer something absolutely reliable and first class, in fact until they were in the position of being able to offer the best motor in the world. If records prove facts the "Napier" motor car if not the best is at least one of the best Cars in the world. The motor car must have, many great points to recommend it, and in the "Napier", for which Messrs Marcks Co. Ltd., have been appointed Sole Agents in India, is offered all the desirable requirements possible to make motoring a most pleasant pastime in this country. Judging from the performances of the "Napier" it is the finest car built in Great Britain. It is a revelation of British engineering skill. The "Napier" is the first and only British car to win the Gordon-Bennett Cup and the first and only British one to win the International Trophy. Motor cars approaching anywhere even near, the standard of excellence of the "Napier" have not been imported for sale in this country. We, therefore, wish Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd., all success in their new enterprise,

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J. H. DuBOULAY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Mahableshwar, 16th November, 1904.

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H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOV. 25, 1904.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS IN KASHMIR.

IN his recent tour Dr. Voegel of the Archæological Survey visited Kashmir and inspected most of the ancient monuments found in the valley. He does not recommend that any attempt should be made to restore any of the buildings, either partially or wholly, to their original state, as they represent a style of architecture which long ago has ceased to be followed and the traditions of which are lost. In his idea, what is to be aimed at is to preserve them as long as possible in the more or less ruined state in which they are found at present. Most of the monuments, and among them the most important, are in a very advanced stage of decay, involving the possibility of a sudden collapse of portions of the edifice, and comparison of the existing remains with previous descriptions of drawings points to the fact that during the last century considerable damage has taken place, which might have been prevented, had adequate measures been taken in time. The moral of this, according to Dr. Voegel, is that it is necessary that ancient monuments should be carefully examined at least once a year and that without delay any measures should be taken which appear necessary for their safety. Dr. Voegel holds that in the first place the object of his department must be to counteract the natural causes which bring about the decay and final ruin of ancient buildings. Among these the action of vegetation takes a prominent place, and in this respect most of the monuments in Kashmir bear evidence of prolonged neglect, as not only all of them are covered with grass and moss, but sometimes shrubs and even trees are found firmly rooted into the walls and roofs. These should, of course, be removed carefully and systematically, but those who are likely to be entrusted with this work are warned that in disposing of moss, no sharp instruments should be used as they are liable to injure the stone and to chip off parts from its disintegrated surface. Again in regard to the work of restoration it is urged that materials for buttresses and supports should not be taken from the debris, they are often of great help in deciding questions regarding the original state of the building, and for this reason should be left at the exact spot where they are lying.

We can fully believe with the Superintendent of the Survey that in India the destruction of ancient monuments has been much more contributed to by man than by nature. We have evidences of this near at hand on every side. Kashmir is no exception to the rule. Although to-day the danger threatening ancient buildings from vandalism has been reduced to a minimum, cases have occurred in Kashmir in not very remote times. The size or weight of the building materials in that country make their removal a difficult and costly matter, yet Dr. Stein, a few years ago, called the attention of the Durbar to the fact that stones had been removed from the ancient site of Parihasapura, near Shadipur, to supply road metal for the cart-road to Baramula. The Executive Engineer responsible was evidently a sternly practical man and might, left to himself, have saved the State much money, but Dr. Stein's intervention led to the suppression of his utilitarian enthusiasm. Dr. Voegel regards it as more deplorable that so-called explorers have inflicted injury to the ancient monuments. In illustration of what he refers to, he tells us that one of the most ancient remains in Kashmir, a Buddhist stupa at Ushkura has, by indiscriminate excavation, been almost completely levelled to the ground. It is of course difficult to ensure the preservation of ancient buildings and monuments, but Dr. Voegel recommends that they be committed to the special care of local officers and that they be held responsible for any injury happening to them. We do not see that this suggestion can have any practical application or that it could be given effect to with fairness to local officers whose duties are sufficiently varied and extensive, but it might be possible to employ custodians on the most important sites and to have local officers make a periodical inspection. At the same time those buildings, which, to use the Superintendent's own words, represent a style of architecture which long ago has ceased to be followed and the traditions of which are lost, might very well be handed over to engineers of a practical turn of mind like the official at Shadipur, and so let them serve a more useful purpose than by standing where they do and cumbering the ground.

For some years at Srinagar, we are reminded, there has existed a museum, which, besides containing a good collection of ancient coins, possesses some sculptural remains which have been brought under the geological section. In a country like Kashmir, Dr. Voegel thinks there should be no difficulty in extending the archæological collection to a considerable extent. In many places carved stones are found which once belonged to ancient temples. Miniature temples are found in various places, one of the best specimens being that standing near the Jama Musjid at Srinagar, now used as a lamp-niche. Then again, antiquarian objects of still greater interest are inscribed stones which are sometimes found in the walls of later buildings. There is also reason to suppose that in Kashmir inscriptions on stone or metal were once as abundant as in the neighbouring States, and Dr. Voegel advocates calling the attention of district officials to the matter that further epigraphical material may be brought to light. Inscriptions in Persian are numerous in Srinagar, but in many cases it seems the inscribed stones are broken and thus extremely liable to become dispersed. Some very fine specimens are still to be seen in the vicinity of the Jama Musjid of the Badshah Ziarat. Dr. Voegel, therefore, recommends that any archæological remains which are no longer "in situ" and which are liable to injury or destruction should be placed in safety in the Museum. This step will not add to the attractions of the Museum for the general public, though it will for the archæologist and the learned.

THEATRE REGULATIONS IN BOMBAY.

THE authorities who control the destinies of this city seem determined that its inhabitants shall realise the privilege of existence. It is not quite clear how many licenses a motorist is required to possess under recent legislation and the regulations for the storage and carriage of petrol. Nor is it quite clear how much liberty may be left to the public, if the powers given to the Police under the Act passed two years ago are applied in the arbitrary manner that is possible. It would seem that few things can now be done in Bombay without the permission, sanction or license of the Police Commissioner, While this may be very desirable in the interests of public order there is a danger that this tendency to regulate everything may be carried to extreme lengths, and the danger is the greater when the power to regulate is vested solely in the police authority. The German system may be very effective, but it is by no means entirely admirable to persons who do not happen to have grown up under it. These remarks are induced by a notice, which appears in yesterday's Government "Gazette." It is the notification of the draft rules made by the Commissioner of Police for the regulation of places of public amusement framed under the City of Bombay Police Act. Persons having any objections or suggestions regarding these rules are invited to submit them on or before the 24th January next. So far as the regulations aim at securing the safety of the public in theatres, circuses and other places of public amusement, we have nothing but commendation to offer. We doubt if any of the theatres in Bombay comply with the conditions which are laid down as essential in the construction of such places, and the adoption of the rules in regard to entrances, exits, ventilation and accommodation should hasten the erection of a suitable theatre of which Bombay stands in need. But we imagine that there will be considerable objection to some other features of the proposed rules. Not only is it intended that a theatre shall be duly licensed as such, but every person or company proposing to give a performance must also procure a license from the Commissioner of Police. This is called a "performance license" and except as another device for taxation, it is difficult to perceive its object.

It may be urged, as seems evident from succeeding rules, that it is intended as a guarantee against disorder and objectionable forms of entertainment, but surely a license gives no guarantee of the kind. The best surety is the responsibility of the owner or lessee of the theatre to see that his house is conducted properly, and the rest can be left to him and the manager of the theatrical company. A peculiar regulation says:—"Every person applying for a 'Performance License' shall in the first instance satisfy the Commissioner of Police as to the applicant's good character." It is unnecessary to say much about a rule of that kind except that it reveals the difficulty of framing a set of rules that shall apply equally to the different classes of performers who appear in Bombay theatres. Perhaps the Commissioner of Police has a definition of character which may fill the bill. Why a special sort of moral make-up should be demanded of the theatrical manager or artiste, any more than of the crossing sweeper, probably only a Bombay policeman could tell. But in the view of average folk the test to be applied should be: Is the one a capable artiste or the other a clean sweeper? These projected rules furnish more than one interesting problem for solution. We are told that no person who has obtained a performance license shall "during any performance, permit smoking, either on the stage or in the auditorium, nor shall he keep or supply or permit to be consumed therein any liquor . . . . . without obtaining previously a license from the Collector of Customs." The remarkable words are "either on the stage." So that e'er the villian applies the vesta to his cigarette, before the plutocrat lights his havana or e'er Old Eccles applies his mouth to the bottle, the manager must procure an abkari license. Moreover, the mimic combat of the stage may not take place, lethal weapons may not be displayed and the distressed heroine may not protect herself with a hat pin, unless written permission has been obtained from the Commissioner of Police. Rather than appear to exaggerate, we give the words of this prohibition: "No person who has obtained a 'Performance License' shall during any performance permit any weapon of offence or defence to be brought or kept, either on the stage or in the auditorium, without previously obtaining a written permission from the Commissioner of Police." It seems to us that this is stage censorship with a vengeance. It is certainly carrying the principle beyond anything dreamt of in the philosophy of Mr. Pigott. It may be argued that these latter provisions are intended primarily for the control of the native stage. But even so, they appear to go beyond the necessities of the case, and it must be recognised that, as they stand, they apply to all stage performances in Bombay. Perhaps the framers of the rules will see their absurdity!

ARRACK IN CEYLON.

AT the recent session of the Ceylon Legislative Council, it was announced by Sir Henry Blake that a reduction of 7,00,000 rupees was anticipated in the arrack revenue for 1905. This is a large set-back, and there must be many reasons to account for it. There is one story current in Ceylon that shows how some temperance enthusiasts worked towards a reduction of the profits to be made out of arrack. A big and influential landholder was organising great festivities on the occasion of the wedding of his son. He found that, one way or another, his ready cash was running out and as the marriage day was at hand and the viands for the feasting had to be bought and paid for, he approached an arrack farmer for a cash loan. The arrack-seller, though as usual, a man of means declined to lend any money, and others of his calling also declined to oblige the farmer. Now, whether his family acres were already too heavily mortgaged, or that the arrack-vendors did not believe they would be repaid, history does not relate, but the result was unlucky for them. The man was big enough in his community to introduce with some prospect of success, a reform or a new fashion, as opinion may decide, and he decreed that at the wedding feast no arrack should appear, He did not stop there, but he preached a crusade against its consumption with the result that a large proportion of the wedding-guests signed with him a pledge that they would never taste arrack again. And, they being inspired with the spirit of teetotalism, and very probably owing the arrack-sellers grudges of varying intensity, went forth resolved to bring others to take an abstinence pledge likewise. So successful were they that several thousands promised to have done with arrack-drinking for ever. The discbliging drink-sellers were thoroughly broken, and perhaps this true story accounts for some of the seven-lakh reduction in the Ceylon Government's revenue from arrack. Revenge 'cum' teetotal principles produced greater results than pure Blue Ribbon enthusiasm in this instance.

THE Viceregal party left Srinagar on Wednesday for a short excursion as far as Traal.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the Government of India's proposal to increase the invested portion of the Currency Reserves from ten to twelve crores. This will involve legislation, and the Bill will be ready for introduction this cold weather. The scheme was circulated among the Chambers of Commerce and met with their approval.

THE organisation of the new Department of Commerce and Industries in India will be proceeded with shortly. The sanctioned cadre will include the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department, a Secretary to Government and an Under-Secretary. The Secretary will be a member of the Civil Service. The Statistical Bureau now under the Financial Department will be controlled by the new Department.

KUMAR SHREE RANJITSINGJI who arrives in Bombay by to-day's mail expects to make a pleasure tour by motor in India and to return to England in April next in time for the cricket season. Prince Ranjitsinghji anticipates receiving a visit from Lord Hawke in January, and hopes to induce the Yorkshire captain to distribute the prizes at his old school.

THERE has apparently been some fighting in Dir. The Nawab, it is said, appointed his eldest son, Badishah Khan, to rule in his stead. The younger son, Badishah Gul, on being informed that nothing would be done for him, collected his retainers and declared war. He was beaten back towards Asmar where he has still an armed force with him. He has sent a formal protest to his father, claiming a share of the State and has declared his intention of fighting until his ammunition is expended. This is already running short as the fighting was continuous for several days.

YESTERDAY'S "Bombay Government Gazette" contains the draft of notifications proposed to be issued constituting the following places notified areas under the District Municipal Act for the better management of matters upon which a Municipal fund may be expended: (1) the local area comprising all land within the limits of Ghatkopar and Kirol villages and within one mile of Ghatkopar Railway Station; (2) the local area comprising all land within one mile of Andheri Railway Station; and (3) the local area comprising all land within one mile of Santa Cruz Railway Station, except such part thereof as falls within the limits of the Bandra Municipal District. The draft notification will be taken into consideration on or after February 1st next.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 22nd November was 635, giving a death-rate of 42·55 per annum per thousand as against 32·63 the corresponding period of last year, and 47·20 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 56 died from fevers; 57, plague; 2, small-pox; 4, measles; 0, cholera; 3, leprosy; 65, phthisis; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 157, affections of the respiratory organs; 20, diarrhœa; 12, dysentery; 41, still-born; 102, old age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 33; Brahmin, 16; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 324; Hindu low caste, 70; Musalman, 135; Parsee, 20; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 17; Eurasian, 1; European, 5; Negro-African, 4; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 496 as against 445, the corresponding period of last year, and 347, the average over the past five years.

THE Italian Royal family are on the point of returning to the capital, and the Crown Prince will make, in some respects, a triumphal entrance into Rome. The rooms at the Palace for the Royal baby are white and gold, with a touch of pale blue, made so that walls, floors, and furniture can be washed, whenever necessary, with good wholesome soap and water. The curtains are of washing-lace, and the rugs white bear skins, which can be cleaned. Here his Royal Highness will grow up, surrounded later with nurses of all nationalities, that he may learn the languages with no effort, and over them all enthroned Miss Dickens, who has been with the Royal family since Princess Yolanda was born, three years ago. The Queen, speaking of the governess the other day, said, "My good Dickens is a treasure. Get an English woman if you want attention, cleanliness, order, and truthfulness."

THE Paris correspondent of the "Times" writes:—The position of France and the part played by M. Delcasse may be thus briefly described. France saw two Great Powers, with both of which she is on the most cordial terms, drifting rapidly into an armed conflict because neither of them understood the language used by the other. M. Delcasse quickly perceived whence the danger came. It must have been realised long ago by the French Government that St. Petersburg is a very long way off, indeed, much further off than people who have never taken part in important negotiations with Russia can possibly appreciate. On the other hand, experience has taught France that in the country which transacts business on the principle that time is money nothing is more unpopular than dilatoriness and unnecessary delay. Addressing the Russian Government, French diplomacy explained that what Russia proposed to do was substantially what England demanded. In London it was pointed out that Russia was not less expeditious than usual on this occasion, and that precipitate action might thwart such conciliatory steps as were known here to be contemplated in St. Petersburg. The details of the friendly services thus rendered by France both to England and to Russia may have their importance for members of the diplomatic profession, but the public will be content to know that if the grave crisis we have just emerged from did not lead to a rupture, it was chiefly due to the timely and discreet efforts of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, together with his Ambassador in London, M. Cambon, has thus earned for his country the gratitude alike of his compatriots, of England, of Russia, and indeed of the whole civilised world.

ENTERTAINING READING.

HARRY FURNISS AT HOME written and illustrated by himself (George Bell and Sons) is a book that most successfully kills time, a deed of which the author has already, he complains, been found guilty by the public. It is the solemn duty, if one may say so, of a humorous writer to commit this crime as often as he can. It is no condemnation of Harry Furniss to say that the illustrations from his pencil in this volume are almost better than the "Confessions" from his pen. He has a fund of amusing incidents to chronicle and every salient point in story or personage is seized on by his graphic imagination and a spirited picture is the result. This drives home the text with a permanence that even he, unaided by his pencil, could hardly have done. The "Further Platform Confessions" chapter reveals the fact that though the lecturer is the chief person in the giving of a lecture, he profits least by it. "Agents get their fees from you" writes Furniss, "the Press gets plenty of "copy" from you, but the lecturer has to give up all his time, upset his arrangements, both professional and dietetic, and in many cases he is out of pocket." This is enough to take all the humour out of the most genial lecture. The following gives his strenuous views of how to lodge when on a lecturing tour:—

"Let me strongly advise every one engaged in performing in public, to refuse all offers of hospitality; to politely decline invitations, and go straight to a hotel. The worst hotel is preferable to the best friend's house. The better the friend, the worse it is. You are killed by hospitality and kindness. On one occasion in a town situated in the blackest spot of the Black Country, my host happened to be the M. P., the Mayor, and my Chairman all rolled into one. This triple combination was very trying; as I had local political affairs, parochial affairs, and all the affairs of the Literary Institute served up "ad nauseam." My host was also fully qualified to take Holy Orders, if the length of family prayers is any criterion. In addition to all this, he was the proprietor of the local ironworks, so after bravely sitting out a quantity of details relating to his constituents, the parish, the Institute, the Church, and family matters (which necessitated a prolonged visit to the nursery). I had to "do" those works" and Harry Furniss's description of the red-hot from factory is a thing to read. Like all good story-tellers, his own remind him of others on kindred subjects and he has amusing things to tell of almost every contemporary, political, poetical, financial, legal, artistic, sporting and dramatic. The book is a very readable causerie on all and sundry.

THE CHRONICLES OF DON Q. by K. and Hesketh Pritchard (George Bell and Sons). This spirited account of the gentlemanly deeds of a fine old Spanish brigand is a thoroughly enjoyable book. Don Q. who successfully concealed his identity while being known far and wide by his splendid depredations, was the acknowledged, though by no means legal or hereditary lord of a considerable district in the Andalusian highlands, a tract described here as a magnificent desolation. Don Q. or Quebranta-Huesos, the bone-breaking vulture—an apt nick-name which in appearance and character he had richly earned—knew everything that was said or done in the region which he ruled from his hidden eyrie. He was a very terrible, but none the less a dignified, "sequestradore," or a robber who held to ransom, and applied his methods with a skill and completeness which left nothing to desire or imagine. His resource on all occasions was unlimited, as the tales here told of him show. His prisoners and victims were of every class and of many nations. He knew how to be all things to all men, while making them subserve to his own ends. The stories display Don Q. in many lights, cruel, relentless, just, merciful, grasping, generous, gloomy, gay, entertaining and reserved, but in every mood he interests. The double authorship works out happily, and a vividly interesting, well-written and discursive book is the result. Spain, in spite of its grand mountain scenery, was so diversified by bands of ruthless brigands that it was not an ideal place to wander in, as many travellers round Malaga found to their and their Government's cost. But it is picturesquely presented to the reader.

1001 INDIAN NIGHTS by A. Sarath Kumar Ghosh (William Heinemann). This book, the work of a high-caste Hindu, between prologue and epilogue relates six labours of Narayen Lal, the juggler of the King who ruled over "the thrice-blessed land that lies between the sacred banks of the Jumna and the Ganges." Narayen Lal had dared to lift his loving eyes to the only daughter of the King and the discovery of his audacity was thus made:—

The King going forth one evening to gaze upon the setting sun stood by a pool adjoining his daughter's apartments. His bosom was smooth as the waters at his feet. But suddenly it became a raging sea. Chancing to look upon the pool somewhat on one side he saw the reflection of a scene—something that went like a sword to his heart, something that dried up the blood in his face.

He looked up and saw. There stood the Princess Devala at her unbarred window alone—unveiled. There was a smile upon her lips and a love-light in her eyes. Beneath the window stood a young man, his face uplifted his hands upon his breast. Eyes calling to eyes, heart yearning for heart. Enough!"

Naturally the young juggler, thus found aspiring to the love of the King's daughter had to die. He himself recognised the necessity and was ready for the fatal blow, but twelve guards when ordered one after the other to end his life, failed to strike, averring that some mystic force held their arms. Then the King determined in his rage to deal the blow himself, but with the sword of a guard. Narayen Lal demanded to be killed by the King's own sword, declaring he was a Kshattriya, a Rajput. Even the King dared not draw his sword on one whom the law of caste protected, and, aghast with wrath, he commanded the youth to prove his statement and decreed that he should be put to the ordeal. If he failed, it was a proof that he lied, and death followed. If he went through the ordeal unhurt then he was innocent and went free. Narayen Lal was to face death six times in different forms, each one more terrible than the last. It is the story of these tests that is related night by night to beguile a great King in his weary hours, the story-teller being promised a reward of nine rows of pearls from the royal neck, if the tales proved to be the most wonderful instances of human peril ever known. A. Sarath Kumar Ghosh has the true gifts of the Eastern story-teller, vivid imagery, simple but telling diction, and he does not shrink from the marvellous and unaccountable. He adopts, indeed, a few modern scientific explanations of some of the phenomena he records as conspiring to save Narayen Lal's charmed existence as when he was restored to life by the incantations and magnetic influence of the guru, and when exact quantities of certain poisons were made to act as antidotes to each other and thus became innocuous to the hero. The legendary tales are remarkable, not alone as products of the most practical and modern time, but for being told in nervous English by a Hindu who displays full command of the language and all its idioms.

FIRESIDE ASTRONOMY is the modest title of a small and simple treatise on the more familiar aspect of the heavens, by D. W. Horner, (Witherby & Co., 326 High Holborn, London.) It tells the general reader some little known and often misunderstood facts concerning astronomy, and has numerous illustrations to its text by the author whose chief aim is to point out certain errors that have been accepted as facts by even fairly educated people. It is not a text-book, by any means, but is eminently suitable for a leisure hour; it just tells the unscientific man why certain things happen in the sky above him; there is nothing too technical for the non-astronomer to grasp, for without any previous knowledge he can gain an elementary idea of astronomy sufficient to interest him in the movements of the heavenly bodies. Eclipses, solar and lunar, are explained and illustrated, the movements of Jupiter, and of the other principal planets, the Comets, the chief constellations are all described as they strike the eye of "the man in the street" who has no telescope to assist his observations. The fireside may be an odd spot from which to gain an inkling of astronomy, but this little book can be studied there with considerable satisfaction and its contents when mastered, verified by reference to the sky, for there is no complicated picture of tangled star groups to be carried in the mind, only the broad lines on which the sidereal world is created.

GRAND ASSAULT.

PORT ARTHUR TO BE STORMED.

BUILDINGS BURNED DOWN.

JAPANESE SUBMARINES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Reuter (Tokio) says that five submarines arrived Yokohama to-day.

The bombardment by naval guns has ignited the buildings near the arsenal at Port Arthur and they are burning all yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent with General Oku, wiring on the 22nd inst., says it is expected that Port Arthur will be stormed, political reasons demanding its speedy reduction.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay, received the following telegram on Wednesday night from his Government :—

The Port Arthur Army reports : Buildings near the arsenal caught fire about noon of the 22nd instant, owing to bombardment by our naval guns, and at 9-30 p.m. were still burning.

JAPANESE WAR RELIEF FUND.

The Society of the Japanese residents in Bombay acknowledge with thanks the following further contributions towards the Fund started in aid of the widows and families of the Japanese soldiers and sailors fallen in the War between Japan and Russia :—

	Rs. a. p.
Amount previously acknowledged	84,815-8-9
Through Mr. Hari Gopal Bonerji, R. A. Nepal	595
Through the "Kaiseri" Paper, Poona	500
Seth Lachhunchand, Dehradun	500
Through the "Tribune" Office, Lahore	406-14-0
Through Tsaw Hla Pnoo, Burma	315-12-0
His Highness the Maharaja of Sirmoor	200
Through Messrs. Simson Brothers, Coconada	173
Through Mr. O. Standen and Mrs. B. P. Standen	120-14-0
Mr. V. Krishaswamy Iyer, Madras	100
The Editor 'Sanjibani' Office, Calcutta	198-1-0
Through Major O. Higashi, Simla	69
Mr. B. P. Standen	65
Mr. H. A. C. Williams, Besti	50
The Staff and Students of the Kayastha, Pathshalla, Allahabad, through Mr. R. Chatterji	50
A Sympathiser, Madras	50
Mr. K. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Madras	35
Through Mr. J. S. La Personne, Bulsar	30
The Students of Bareilly College, Bareilly	25
J. W. R.	20
Mrs. A. I. Gilbert Cooper, Poona	20
Mr. Bahadur Singh, Amritsar	20
Mr. S. C. Papial, Trichinopoly	20
Through Mr. Den Raj, President, Kanya Mahal	16
Mr. Ram Sarup	17
W. (Sale proceeds)	15
Major H. G. B. Raitt, Jubulpur	16
Col. C. B. Watkin do.	16
Through Mr. V. G. Bakshi, Indore	53-1-[illegible]
Babu Gandanlal Vakil, B. A., L. L. B., Pandit Jaganath Prasad Vaidyara, Through Mr. V. G. Bakshi Indore	10
Mr. J. P. Catdingaon	10
Rev. P. Cullen, Jubbulpore	10
Col. J. A. Maggridge do.	10
Lt. A. C. Wroughton do.	10
J. D. Forbes do.	10
H. F. Hallifax do.	10
Capt. Clarke Jervis do.	10
Capt. Roe, I. A., Umballa City	10
Mr. S. J. Kennedy, I. C. S., Umballa City	10
Mr. K. Krishnamachari, Amalpur	10
Mr. B. C. Roy	10
Amounts under Rs. 10	76
Total Rs.	88,819-3-0

Contributions will be received and acknowledged by the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ld., Bombay, on behalf of the Society.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

Memorial to the Victims.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

A public memorial will be erected at Hull to the victims of the North Sea outrage.

RUSSIAN OUTBREAK AT CANEA.

Uncontrollable Sailors.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Reuter wiring from Canea says that the Russian sailors are now collected in the barracks belonging to the Russian detachment of occupation and will be embarked in the division of the squadron expected on Friday.

The Caneans are most indignant at the conduct of the Russians. Ladies in the streets were insulted and obliged to take refuge in the Churches.

The Russian detachment of occupation and the gendarmery were powerless to control the drunken sailors.

AFFAIRS IN ARABIA.

Campaign Against Ibn Saud.

TURKISH PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Turkey is purchasing large numbers of camels at Basrah, it is believed for an expedition to Nejd against the Chief Ibn Saud.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

The Conflict of Interests.

The St. Petersburg journal the "Rus" urges Russia to defend her interests in the near and middle East with greater vigour than ever, otherwise South Eastern Persia and the Gulf will soon be British possessions.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.—Captain Henry Willsher Rogers-Harrison is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA AND REFORM.

The Influence of the War.

POPULAR PARTY'S ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent at St. Petersburg says that the problem of internal reforms so far as it depends upon the Government will be solved in accordance with the fortune of war.

Should General Kuropatkin be victorious, it will strengthen the autocracy and arrest the reform movement, but the final decision no longer rests with the Government alone.

The People's Party is feverishly active, organising the intellectual and moral forces of the country which are practically all on the side of liberty.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Mr. Dawson, Executive Engineer, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

Mr. J. H. White, Executive Engineer, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta.

Mr. Pratt, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Nagda-Muttra Survey.

LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUM RECEIPTS.

STAMP DUTY PAYABLE.

RANGOON, Nov. 24.

The full bench of the Chief Court of Rangoon to-day disposed of an important reference by the Financial Commissioner, Burma, on the question as to whether two insurance premium receipts for Rs. 23 and Rs. 70 respectively, certified as paid by certain insurer to the Manager of the New York Life Insurance Company, Calcutta, came within Section 2, sub-section 23 of the Indian Stamp Act, and was, therefore, chargeable with stamp duty. The Court answered the reference in the negative, holding the opinion of the Bengal Board of Revenue that such receipts were not chargeable.

A GIFT FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHUVA, Nov. 24.

An important open air meeting was held to-day in connection with the Girls' School for the distribution of prizes to the girls, when an important announcement was made by Mr. Munji Nathoo, a philanthrophic and public spirited citizen, transferring to the trustees of the School, immovable and movable property of an aggregate value of Rs. 60,000 for charitable and public purposes, without distinction of caste or creed. The Magistrate and the Educational Inspector eulogised the public spirit of the donor who feelingly begged the public to overlook any remissness on his part in the past. All are overpowered with joy at the large bequest, the first of its kind in this mofussil town.

INDIAN VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA.

THE GRANT OF PASSPORTS.

The Bombay Government republish the correspondence which has passed between the Government of India and the Government of the Australian Commonwealth regarding the modification of the Australian Immigration laws to permit of Indian merchants, students and tourist travellers, when provided with passports entering the Commonwealth.

The Government of India in forwarding the correspondence to the Local Government request that care may be taken that Passports are granted only to respectable persons who are British subjects or subjects of Protected Native States who can fairly be described as "merchants students, or tourist travellors" and who wish to visit Australia temporarily. They should not be given to petty traders, artizans, or labourers, or to persons who object it is to settle in Australia. It is requested that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, District officers may be informed accordingly and that they may be instructed to refuse to forward applications from persons who do not properly come within the concession.

The following Resolution is the Political Department is accordingly published. Copies of this Resolution and Circular should be forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioners of Divisions, all District Magistrates, all Political Officers and the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with a request that wide publicity may be given to the concession granted by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. Each application for a Passport should be submitted through the District Magistrate of the District or the Political Officer of the Native State in which the applicant resides and should be accompanied by a statement and a certificate of nationality in the annexed forms. Application from persons residing in the town of Bombay should similarly be submitted through the Commissioner of Police, District Magistrates, Political Agents and the Commissioner of Police should refuse to forward applications from persons who are not "bona fide" merchants, students or tourist travellers and who are not the subjects of Protected Native States or British subjects, and whose intention is other than is contemplated by the concession offered by the Australian Commonweath. All male members of a party, over 18 years of age, should submit separate applications. The Superintendent, Government Central Press, should be requested to print and keep in stock the forms in question and supply copies of them to the officers concerned on indent.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

ST. ANDREW'S MEDAL.

This medal was played for on Wednesday and Thursday by Medal play. The player returning the best scratch score wins the Medal, which he holds for a year, also one-third of the entrance fees, the best handicap score receives the remaining two-thirds of the entrance fees.

On this occasion Mr. C. M. Gray, with the excellent score of 77, plus 2, 79 wins both prizes.

There has been a little dew the last few mornings, the greens are consequently much better than they were a week ago, with the result that the scores generally are better.

The following are the scores of those who put in their cards :—

	H'cap	1st round	2nd round	Total	Result
C M Gray	+2	40	37	77	79
C H Roberts	—4	42	42	84	80
P W Cresswell	—6	46	42	88	82
G McKenzie	—12	50	45	95	83
R Aitken	+2	41	40	81	83
G Miller	—8	48	44	92	84
A L S Roberts	Scr	40	45	85	85
J S Mackenzie	—8	48	45	93	85
E F Nicholson	Scr	42	43	85	85
E E Coombs	—4	43	46	89	85
P J Arnot	—12	45	53	98	86
F L Muir	Scr	44	43	87	87
D Revie	—10	48	52	100	90

On Wednesday, H. E. Lady Lamington arrived in Bombay and alighted at the Byculla railway station.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

THE EFFECTS OF PLAGUE.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The Government of Bombay publish the following resolution on the report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1903-04 :—

The report of the Director of Public Instruction cannot but bring home to the reader the disastrous effects of the plague epidemic which has so widely afflicted the presidency. Paragraph 47 of the report summarises the actual losses among those with whom the Department works ; paragraph 20 dwells briefly on the moral effect of the visitation; while the statement at the head of page 2 shows that over 1,000 institutions teaching 71,206 pupils were actually closed on the date for which the annual figures are taken. Obviously the whole statistics of the year are of little value as a guide to the spread of education and the constant closing of institutions is, quite apart from any consideration of the sufferings caused by the disease, most prejudicial to the pupils and depressing to those who are responsible for the work of education. His Excellency desires to record his appreciation of the spirit in which all such difficulties were faced by teachers and pupils alike.

The Colleges and the University suffered least in this respect, and the report shows cheering indications of resourceful and vigorous life in these institutions. The passage of the New University Act, the increase of students in the Law School and at the Grant Medical College, the popularity of the agricultural curriculum at the College of Science are perhaps the salient features in the life of the Colleges during the year. The demand on Government, indicated in various paragraphs, for increased residential accommodation and teaching facilities in connection with these institutions is being met as rapidly as funds permit and substantial progress is recorded. The aided Colleges of Bombay have also outgrown their present homes and need room for the legitimate expansion, and his Excellency the Governor-in-Council notices with gratification the favourable position now consolidated by the Fergusson College at Poona, Its progress should encourage those responsible for the well-being of the Gujarat College at Ahmedabad to whom the Director of Public Instructions remarks and suggestion are commended.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The account of secondary education is also, having regard to the circumstances of the year, satisfactory and encouraging. At Ahmednabad, Nadiad, Godhra, Dhulia, Ratnagiri and Shikarpur Government have been devoting public funds to provision of material needs, while at Karwar a hostel for students is being privately managed by the Head Master, an experiment which, if sucessful, may bear fruit elsewhere. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council concurs in the Director of Public Instruction's remarks on page 11 as to Government Schools of this class, and would invite the special attention of Managers of aided and unaided schools to the value of the Secondary Teachers' Examination and to the absolute necessity of improving the quality of their staff, if they are to win the confidence of the public in competition with the institutions which Government are endeavouring to raise to the standard of models in each district. It is somewhat disappointing to observe that the policy of the Education Commission of 1882 of trust in private effort, as exemplified in the High School at Ahmednagar, is, as in the case of the Gujarat College, not yet producing the results so confidently anticipated at the time by those interested in the movement.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

In the field of primary education the closest association is maintained between the Department and the Boards responsible for the schools, and his Excellency notices with satisfaction the Director's recognition of the cordiality of the assistance he receives in this regard from officials of other Departments. The effects of plague on the work of the year are most marked in the history of these schools, but there are encouraging features of the year which may be set off against this temporary imperative obstacle to expansion. The increase of Goverment expenditure rendered feasible by the liberality of the Government of India is noticeable and the different methods of utilisation of the grants, available only from October 1st, 1903, are of interest ; the growth of a new spirit and enthusiasm among the masters and some results are alluded to ; the revision of departmental text-books by a strong Committee is alluded to in another part of the report, and is a most important part of the work initiated during the year ; the development of the indigenous Mulla School in Sind is a hopeful sign (others appear in paragraph 31 of the report) for Mahomedan education in the Province of Sind ; the enhanced interest displayed in female education and the general development of primary schools for girls due to a growing demand from the public and an increasing recognition by the Boards of their obligation in this regard is perhaps one of the most significant indications of the growth of healthy opinion. The endeavours made to bring education within the reach of the aboriginal and depressed classes meet with the strong approval of Government. The experimental classes opened in the Thana and Surat Districts should not be closed while any hope of success remains. The proposal to recast the work at Peint on similar lines seems wise. Another feature of the year, notice of which cannot be omitted and which is perhaps less satisfactory, is the tendency to substitute a somewhat superficial education in English for a study of the higher vernacular standards. The matter is important and Government are glad to observe that it is receiving the Director's attention.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

In Chapter VI is brought together an account of some of the most important work of the Department as an agency of Government. On the efficiency and development of the normal schools on the Presidency depends, in a great measure, the whole future of primary and secondary education. The need for greater efficiency in teaching is emphasised throughout the preceeding chapters and the demand for qualified teachers is or ought to be far beyond the present supply. That this is so is recognised and great efforts are being made to enable that want to be met. Considerable expenditure has been incurred to meet requirements at Poona, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Dhulia and Dharwar. Government will be willing to give such consideration as is possible to all schemes for improvement and expansion of these institutions. The plan of bringing in masters already working in schools for a course of education in the latest methods of training appears to be excellent and to promise most satisfactory results. The needs of the School of Art and Industrial and Technical Schools in general are under consideration and cannot be further noticed in this place though the importance of the subject can scarcely be overrated. The latter have been the subject of special consideration of a strong Committee in the closing days of the year under review.

THE NATIVE STATES.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council cannot conclude without glancing at the educatienal work done in Native States. The Province of Kathiawar may well be proud of its central institutions, the Rajkot Male Training College and the Barton Female Training College, as described at page 39 of the report. The suggested development of the former will his Excellency trusts, receive the favourable consideration of the Chief, while the value of the latter is well exemplified by the figures given on page 30 of the report. Another feature of the year which has in it great possibilities of good is the working out of the re-organisafion of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot through the liberality of the Governmedt of India. The scheme has been put in full operation only recently, but the decision belongs to the year under review. The improvement in the power of the College will have results reaching far its effect on the young Kumars who will immediately profit thereby. The attention to education of all kinds in Kathiawar is gratifying evidence of the progress made since the first school was with difficulty started by Political Agent some 70 years ago Outside Kathiawar, work in Cambay, Rajpipla Kolhapur and Jamkhandi, all of which States are in the hands of their own rulers, is appreciatively noticed in paragraphs 17 and 23. The results are necessarily less even and in many cases far less advanced than those obtained in neighbouring British territory, but the general tendeney is one of progress. The attention of all Political Agents is invited to the remarks on schools in States under their management.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council cannot but agree with the Director of Public Instruction that the year has been remarkable for educational activity and progress and for the shaping of schemes, and inauguration of expenditure which are full of promise for the future. He desires to acknowledge to the full the energy, ability and courage with which the Department has been administered by the Director and his officers under adverse and depressing surroundings.

Mr. John Burns, M. P., has been lecturing his brother "sons of toil" on the wickedness of habitually celebrating "St. Monday," but that form of idleness and orgy is not of modern growth. It is very old. Indeed, it was an 'apprentice" curse in the days of Elizabeth. "Through drink," said Mr. Burns at Manchester, "a great strain was added to the clubs and funds of the working classes. St. Monday, where it continued to exist, was followed by an increase of accidents on Tuesday," &c. Thomas Dekker (1570-1641), the dramatist, who had an intimate knowledge of London apprentice life in the Elizabethan age (vide his "Shoemaker's Holiday"), makes one of the characters say : "Would I had been created a shoemaker, for all the gentle-craft are gentlemen every Monday by their copy, and scorn then to work one true stitch."

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. A. W.G. Chuckerbutty, I. C. S., is appointed to act as Political Agent, Janjira.

Mr. S. R. Arthur, I. C. S., on relief, acts as Political Agent, Aundh and Phaltan.

Mr. E. J. Bolus, I. C. S., is appointed to do duty as Assistant Political Agent and to be attached to the Political Department of the Secretariat from the 1st December.

Mr. A. H. Gordon is appointed to be substantive pro-tem. third rade Assistant Superintendent of Police, taking rank immediately below Mr. Narayan Shripat Peshwe.

Mr. J. W. Fellowes, fourth grade District Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension for two months of the furlough granted to him in Government Notification No. 1070, dated the 27th February.

Mr. A. C. Logan, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Commissioner, Central Division, vice the Honourable Mr. A. D. Younghusband, I. C. S., pending further orders.

Mr. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty, I.C.S., acts as Collector of Kolaba and member and President of the Kolaba District, Local Board.

Mr. S. R. Arthur, I. C. S., on relief by Mr. Chuckerbutty, acts as Collector of Satara and member and President of Satara District Local Board.

Mr. J. C. Ker, M.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., on relief, is appointed Assistant Collector, Satara.

Mr. T. R. D. Bell, Acting Deputy Conservator of Forests, First Grade, in charge Sind Circle, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr. C. S. McKenzie holds charge during the absence of Mr. T. R. D. Bell.

Mr. R. C. Brown, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for nine months.

Captain K. V. Kukday, I. M.S., has been allowed an extension by fifteen days of the privilege leave granted to him by the Military authority.

Mr. F. McCormack, Second Inspector of Factories, is appointed to act as Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency, during the absence of Mr. L. W. Hartley.

Mr. G. A. Anderson, Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank, State Railways, and Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for eleven months.

Mr. J. S. Brown, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

BARODA JAIN EXHIBITION.

At the opening of the Jain Exhibition at Baroda yesterday, Prince Fatehsinh Gaikawar delivered the following speech :—

I regret to say that previously arranged and pressing engagements have prevented my father, the Maharaja Saheb from presiding at the opening ceremony of your Exibition, but wishing to show his great sympathy with the movement, Maharaja Saheb has asked me to come forward and welcome you to Baroda in his name, and in the name of his people, I can assure you that much as I feel my inability to fill adequately the place of my father, I have great pleasure in presiding here to-day; and that pleasure is enhanced by the sight of this large assembly which is a sign of the growing unity of India of the effort made to carry on free enquiry in matters ethical and religious and of the desire to progress on the part of India's people. It is a source of genuine pleasure to me to learn that you the followers of one of the ancient religions of the world are advancing in a way peculiar to modern times, in making researches into the antiquity and truth of your faith. Europe has once more given us the stimulus in the matter, for historical works of great critical value, have mostly been published there ; and scholars like Professors Jacobi, Weber and Leumann have sifted history from legend and made the sacred books of the Jain religion accessible to the world at large. While I was at Oxford a series of books was being published at the Clarendon Press of our University, which made it possible for those who took a general interest in Eastern faiths or a particular interest in some particular faith, to study the sacred books of the East. I am glad to find that Indian scholars have followed the lead of European savants, and the learned Doctor Bhandarker and Mr. Bhagwanlal Indrajee, have contributed materially to the store of literature now available on the subject of the Jain faith. But what has been accomplished is as yet nothing to what still is to be done, for I fear only a hundred part of the sacred books of the Jains has yet been brought to light. Let us hope that such Conferences and Exhibitions as these would induce young Jain scholars to dig deeper into the mines of learning, and bring out valuable ore now buried and hidden. But scholarship and specialization ceme after general liberal education, and not before it. The problem before you is the same old problem of the future destiny of India, namely education ; and I hope that now when everyone is looking into the condition of his own house, the Jains will not fail to look minutely into the state of theirs, and set right those things which require setting right. Other people may plead poverty in defence of their ignorance, but the enterprizing Jains at least, who have acquired a good deal of wealth by a trade, cannot be excused on this plea. The present movement is intimately connected with your faith, and this is a pleasing aspect of the Exhibition and the Conference in these days, when people with crude notions of the progress, think all religion unnecessary, or at least ridicule those religions which have had their origin in the East. But I wish to say that all religions are at best seeking after truth, the highest and the best religion of mankind ; therefore while having due reverence for your faith, which is really a necessary condition of all true and deep study, you should not shirk free enquiry, and the genuine search after truth. And if in your researches reason forces on your conclusions other than these handed down to you by your predecessors, I trust that you will have the honesty and the courage not to turn away from the truth in order to keep up an old empty formula. Among the doctrines of your faith, I find the belief that every-thing in nature is alive and has a soul or Jiva, which is very facinating. In another form the same idea presents itself in the Pantheism of the Brahmanic faith in the poetry of worshippers of nature like Wordsworth and Shelly, and in the sufiism of the Musalmans. It is pleasing to turn from reading descriptions of the apalling destructions of life now going on in Manchuria to the peacefulness of a faith that allows life and soul even to those things which we generally call inanimate. The belief that we are not entitle to abuse anything in nature, no matter howsoever small or insignificant, should be preached with great persistence. But I hope I will not offend you, if I say that a benevolent Providence has created things for our benefit, which if properly used can help man, the highest creation of God in working for the perfection of human life. It is not only practically necessary, but quiet essential, that we should derive due benefit from the good things of this world, for true economy never forbids use, but abuse. In conclusion I should like to say that though religion is necessary bigotry is not. All religions are treading the paths, which their votaries believe to lead to Truth. Let us therefore not forget in the heat of the journey, the true sympathy of fellow travellers and the hospitality of the road side. The search for truth is not a scramble for some exhaustible source of wealth ; Truth is vast and inexhaustible ; there is enough of it for all races and religions. We should therefore sympathise with and respect all men, no matter of what religious persuasion. My father and his Government are aiming at the unity of all our subjects, and I trust, that as loyal subjects and good neighbours, all of you will join hands with us, and bring about unity, first in the Baroda Raj and then in all India. If we can accomplish that we can look forward to a general Parliament of Man, a Federation of the World.

M. de Pressense, who is in London, seems from his letters to the "Humanite" to understand the sentiments of the English better than most Frenchmen. He tells his fellow-countrymen that they must not lose sight of the special danger of the present situation. The agreement between the Russian and English Governments refers only to the means which shall be taken to establish the facts. After the inquiry the "supreme question will be, What will the Czar do when the facts are established ?" By putting this question, M. Pressense admits that he entertains doubts, and that the British nation may be justified in not looking forward with perfect confidence to the result. He adds :—I think that if the North Sea incident had occurred between England and France, Germany, or Italy, and a similar agreement had been come to between Great Britain and any one of those Powers, there would have been no apprehension as to the result of the inquiry being disregarded, but there are good reasons which must be present in the minds of every one why the same confidence should not be placed in Russian diplomacy. In any case if the moderation of the English Government should lead to a check, Ministers will be accused by public opinion of having lost the advantage of the present naval situation.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr James Macdonald presiding.

BOMBAY PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Corporation resumed consideration of a letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee reporting on the subject of sanitary condition, &c. of primary school buildings under the control of the Committee.

At the last meeting Dr Jehangir J Cursetjee had moved "that the letter be recorded and that the Municipal Commisioner be requested to forward a copy of it to the Executive Health Officer asking him to get a careful preliminary sanitary inspection made of all the schools under Municipal control and to favour the Corporation at an early date with his views and suggestions on the various questions in school hygiene embodied in the Corporation resolution, dated the 28th July 1904, and underlying the present letter of the Joint Schools Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved an amendment that the letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, be simply recorded. He said nothing would be gained by obtaining the views of the Executive Health Officer on the subject of the sanitary conditions, etc. of the primary school buildings, because, even if that officer was of opinion that the buildings were unfit for schools, the Corporation had not got the power to compel the house-owners to make radical structural changes in their buildings.

Mr. Sharafali Mamusji seconded the amendment.

Mr. Jamsetjee A Wadia opposed the amendment. He said the Corporation would lose nothing by referring thematter to their Health Officer, whose opinion on a subject of that nature was very important.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna and Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathj supported the amendment.

Mr. D. E. Wacha supported the original proposition. He said there was nothing impracticable in the carrying out of the sanitary measures with regard to the primary school buildings. The Municipality had in their service six deputy health officers, who might be asked to inspect the schools. The sanitary condition of these schools was after all not so bad as it had been represented to be. These schools were attended generally by boys of the poorer classes of the community, who were better off in the schools than at home.

After some further discussion the amendment was put to the vote and carried by a large majority.

CORPORATION'S ADDRESS TO LORD CURZON.

The Municipal Commissioner asked the Corporation to consider, as an urgent business, the draft address of welcome to be presented to H. E. Lord Curzon on his arrval in Bombay, observing that it should be forwarded to his Lordship by the next mail.—The address has been published in these columns.

The urgency having been granted Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the draft address of welcome to the Right Honourable Baron Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy and Governor-General-Designate, submitted by the Committee, appointed by the Corporation on the 12th September last, be approved and adopted and the Secretary be requested to intimate to Government in the Political Department and to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, the wish of the Corporation to present the address to his Lordship on landing in Bombay" He said the motion called for no remarks from him.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin seconded the motion which was carried without discussion ; two members voting against it, namely, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit and Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha.

FURTHER GRANT FOR HEALTH EXHIBITION.

The following letter from Sir Bhalchandra Krishna chairman of the Managing Committee, Bombay Sanitary Association, to the President of the Bombay Corporation was considered as an urgent business :—"I have to inform you that at the meeting of the Managing Committee held in the Municipal Hall on Thursday, the 17th instant, it was resolved that the Committee sincerely thank the Corporation for the grant of Rs. 2,000 made by them towards the expenses of the Health Exhibition organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association, and that under the circumstances stated by the Honorary Secretary that the structure alone would cost Rs. 4,000 as estimated by the Industrial Exhibition Committee, the Corporation be requested to make a further grant of Rs. 3,000. The importance of the Health Exhibition is too well-known to be narrated here, and the highest authorities are unanimous in their opinion as to the advantages to be derived therefrom. The Corporation have all along dealt with questions of this nature in a broadminded spirit, and I therefore venture to request that as the general public will be largely benefited by the Health Exhibition, they will make the further grant of Rs. 3,000 asked for."

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved that letter be forwarded to the Standing Committee with the intimation that the Corporation would be prepared on their recommendation to sanction to a further grant applied for. He assured the Corporation thatso far as the utility and importance of this section of the Exhibition was concerned, it did not fall behind the importance of the arts and industrial exhibition.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar seconded the proportion.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia opposed the payment of any further grant for the Health Exhibition. He said it was a sheer waste of ratepayers' money. If the Exhibition was likely to result in any public benefit, the public generally should be asked to contribute for its expenses and not the ratepayers.

Mr. J. B. Petit supported the motion, which was carried with two dissentients.

OPEN SPACES.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President from the Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust, replying to the President's letter on the subject of the provision of open spaces in the Fort and in the Marine Lines for recreation purposes. The letter stated as follows :—

Marine Lines Estate.—The Trustees in their letter dated 6th June 1899 to Government, in the General Department, requested Government to approve of their proposals to appropriate a portion only of this Estate for building purposes, leaving the rest to be appropriated for recreation purposes. The grounds on which the proposals were based were fully discussed in the letter referred to.

Act IV of 1898 having been amended, Government was asked in July 1901, to sanction the permanent appropriation of an area measuring 87,751 square yards on the Marine Lines Maiden as an open space. Sanction to this was accorded in Government Resolution dated 18th July 1901, a copy of which is also enclosed. As regards open spaces in the Fort, I have the honour to observe that the Trustees in their letter dated 15th March 1899. addressed Government on the question of making the 'Oval' available for recreation purposes, commending for the favourable consideration of Government, the several proposals made in the Board's Land Committee's Report No. V of 23rd February 1899. Government in their reply stated that "Government approve of the proposals made, but that in consequence of the present financial pressure it is impossible to do more just now than to remove the inner rails and to improve the ground generally, at the same time throwing it open for recreation purposes" and their orders on this subject will be found embodied in Government Resolution, P. W. D, dated 12th July 1899.

The Cooperage Plot.—The permanent appropriation of this plot as an open space was sanctioned by Government in November 1899 on the conditions—(i) That the Cooperage buildings should not be removed without the previous consent of Government, and (ii) That the buildings and ground should be made available on the requisition of Government for any temporary Government purpose. The ground is however still in the temporary occupation of Government as it is considered necessary to hold it available if required at any time for military encampments. In June last Government was asked to state when it would be possible for the Cooperage bungalow and enclosure fence to be removed so that the whole area of the Cooperage ground may be made available for recreation purposes, and as a result of this reference, Government intimated in Government Resolution of 3rd October 1904, their sanction for the removal of the Cooperage buildings, and steps will shortly be taken to clear this area, It will be seen from the above that all that now remains to complete the original proposals is for Government to move the Queen's Parade Road up to the Railway fence thus widening the available space at the Oval and the Cooperage, but it is understood that this is not likely to be done until the larger question of the future policy as regards the Railways serving Bombay has been dealt with."

Mr. A. F. Unwalla moved that the letter be recorded. He said they were all grateful to Government for granting open spaces for recreation purposes.

Mr. Sherafali Mamoojee seconded the proposition which was adopted.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

On the motion of Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola the Corporation adopted the following resolution :—1. That the Administration Report of the Commissioner, together with the Review thereof by the Standing Committee, be recorded. 2. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to embody the following information in the Administration Reports in future—(a) The number of cases in which application was made to the Standing Committee for sanction for the removal of unauthorised works, the number of cases in which such sanction was granted, the number of cases in which the work was actually removed in accordance with the sanction of the Standing Committee, the number of cases in which the unauthorised work was allowed to remain with modifications, together with the reasons for allowing such modifications ; whether any of the parties took proceedings against the Municipality in a court of law, together with the result of such proceedings. (b) The number of cases in which application was made to the Standing Committee for sanction to cut off water-connections, the number of cases in which sanction was granted and the number of cases in which the connections were actually cut off in accordance with the sanction of the Standing Committee."

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

New Modes in Millinery.

MISS ASTOR'S WEDDING GOWN.

WOMEN PAINTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

By slow degrees, the long and narrow torpedo toque, which is, after all, only a return to the ancient boat shape, seems to be making its way to the front although when it is perched upon a wide and ample Pompadour, or even a Marie Stuart, coiffure, it must honestly be confessed that its appearance is generally more odd than it is becoming. At the same time, hats of that quaint shape have evidently come to stay, and several of them in various delightful schemes of autumn-leaf colouring, were discovered in Messrs. Paquin's show-rooms at 39, Dover-street, Mayfair, during a visit there, in search of the very latest word, so far as Paris fashions are concerned. It is an open secret now, that the novelties which are produced from day to day by the Paris house of Paquin, in the Rue de la Paix, have their exact counterpart in the fascinating modes which are displayed in Dover-street, so that a visit there may reasonably save one all the discomforts of a Channel crossing. Among the new boat-shaped hats a particularly neat one was in very dark brown long-haired beaver, made with an indented crown. The high brim was finished on one side with two large quills in dark shades of green and bronze, drawn through twisted rings of mirror velvet, one green and one terra-cotta. Another very novel hat at Paquin's is carried out in three kinds of Royal blue beaver, smooth and rough, and made in a mushroom shape, with a large pale pink camelia on one side and a rose-coloured camelia on the other, each flower set round with glossy green leaves. Very new also is a hat in pale blue felt, with a round dome-shaped crown, and a swan's head by way of trimming, the long neck of the swan, dyed also pale blue, being arranged to encircle the crown. Some pale blue wings are placed over and under the brim, with draperies of pale blue velvet to rest upon the hair.

A very becoming hat in a favourite shade of warm chestnut-brown is composed chiefly of drawn and gathered brown chiffon, with a rouleaux of brown mirror velvet, and cluster of brown ostrich feathers drooping this way and that over the brim. A hat of drawn taffetas glace in an old shade of Empire yellow looks well with a bandeau and bows of lavender blue ribbon under the brim, draperies of yellow taffetas round the crown, and one huge rose in front, in faded shades of dead-leaf green and brown, surrounded with velvet, foliage. Many of the newest hats are made entirely in velvet, in wonderfully picturesque shapes, with wide brims and moderately high crowns draped with folds of velvet, and finished at the sides or back with long and very lovely ostrich feathers sometimes in black or in some soft autumnal colouring. More often these feathers are arranged with just a a suspicion of shading, as in the case of an olive green velvet picture hat, where the long ostrich feather is olive green, but with a hint of deepest crimson in the stained stem of the feather, and also in the tip of the plume itself.

Green has become suddenly fashionable, but is always worn in dull shades—deep, brownish, moss greens, running from dark to comparatively light. This winter's green is a quite different shade to that used last season. It harmonises well with all browns and dull golden lines and shot with pink it is very effective. Among the fancy hats many are woven of thick chenille of a rich, deep colour—claret, maroon purple, blue, and plum shades. The large flat-crowned hat and the medium-sized hat, the brim rolled to suggest a tricorne are both very suitable for chenille. The trimming of the former should be a row of roses of the same colour set against the upturned brim ; while for the latter wide ribbons should be chosen for the crown trimming and a big bunch of roses for the bandeau underneath, tilting it slightly to one side. Moire is another reigning material and is chiefly used in the white and pale colours. It is usually stretched smoothly over the shape, but is also used to make the thick, high ruches that tower above low-crowned hats, and creep up the sides of tall ones.

The hymeneal event of the week has been the marriage of Miss Astor, the only daughter of Mr. William Waldorf Astor, to Captain Herbert Spender Clay, late of the 2nd Life Guards. The ceremony took place at St. Margaret's Westminster, the marriage being solemnised by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce. Simple, but very picturesque in design was Miss Astor's wedding gown. It was of softest English satin, moulded to the figure in Princess fashion at the waist, with a number of fine pleats, and then falling in straight folds to the hem. A fine scheme of embroidery, representing clusters of anemones and anemone leaves, worked on the satin, in soft white silk, ran in long lines from the waist down the front of the gown, and formed a wide border at the sides and back. On the bodice there was a similar scheme of embroidery, but here it was brightened with a fine tracery of silver. Draped in berthe from upon the bodice, and appearing also in the shape of deep frills to finish the elbow sleeves, there was some exquisitely mellow-tinted old Italian lace. The bodice, slightly open at the throat, was filled in with soft folds of tulle. The Court train was made of the same English satin, and slung like a Venetian mantle from the shoulders, and finished there with a hood of gathered chiffon, edged with lace. All the way down the left side of the train there was a flounce of more old Italian lace. The train was lined underneath with soft bouillonnes of chiffon, and bordered at the extreme edge with tiny chiffon roses. The bride wore a tulle veil over a wreath of orange blossom, and her jewels included some very lovely pearls.

In going away for the honey-moon the bride wore a travelling dress of palest pastel grey cloth, with a tightfitting coat, made with long basques. The skirt was very finely pleated from the waist down wards, and trimmed in Vandyke points with narrow grey silk braid. At the hem there was a band of grey chenille embroidery. In very effective contrast to this pale lavender-grey frock was the bride's picture hat of dark violet velvet, trimmed with a violet marabout plume and with soft folds of silk, in two shades of violet, folded round the crown and appearing again under the brim at the side. The bride wore also a very handsome stole of dark Russian sable, and carried a large sable muff, these beautiful furs being amongst Mr. W. W. Astor's presents to his daughter.

"Rita" that unsparing critic of the foibles of "Smart Society", is on the warpath again in an exceptionally brilliant current number of "The Boudoir," wherein she writes in no uncertain terms about "Religion as Understood in Mayfair.' One may console oneself for this pessimistic outburst by remembering that after all, the Churches are not limited to that exclusive radius, and regret that the writer's social experience has been so unhappy that it has led her to define "modern conversation as a cross between the chatter of apes and the impertinences of personalities." After being harrowed by these scathing denunciations, it is refreshing to turn to the immensely interesting suggestions contained in an article on "The Mesmerism of the Voice," and the system of Miss Olive Malvery, the Indian voice impressionist, for developing the resources of the speaking voice though really the writer only touches the fringe of a subject which teems with possibilities. But happily we Westerns are not left quite destitute of experience in these matters, for Mrs. Carlisle-Carr's lecture the other day at Bechstein Hall was replete with interest for those who believe that in the question of breathing lies the crux of the art of singing.

At present opera-goers are delighting themselves in listening to the Neapolitan opera singers. Signorina Giachetti, who is one of the youngest of our "prime donne," being only twenty-four, has proved herself equal to her reputation, already enormous in Italy, and has already deepened the impression made on her debut by her performance of "La Tosca," wherein she achieved a veritable triumph. Her

beautiful voice is undisfigured by the tremolo which too often spoils Italian vocalists, and she also possesses that first requisite of the operatic artist, a good stage presence.

Miss Agnes Turner's charming show of water-colours at the Women's Institute richly deserves a wider publicity. She has been especially happy in her impressions of riverside London in its many moods of mist and shine, but she also showed some characteristic bits of her native town, Berkhamsted—which has every reason to be proud of its artist—besides two noble Tyrolese landscapes of really remarkable power, and some delightfully vigorous studies of Yorkshire moors and Irish bog, which bespoke that unerringly true feeling for nature which is the first equipment of the water-colorist. Women painters more than held their own at the Royal Water-Colour Society Art Club show in Pall-mall last week, which included some very charming exhibits by Mrs. de la Penha, Mrs. S. J. Hodson, Mrs. Marrable, P.S.W.A., Mrs. R. J. Godlee, Miss Lucas, Miss M. Nash, Miss Laing, and some excellent heads. F. M. Dorothea Landau, whose fine reminiscence of G. F. Watts is one of the most striking features of the exhibition.

For every fabric woven in this season's fashionable tints glove-makers have dyed a kid to match. As a rule the well-dressed woman selects gloves of the quieter colours, leaving the vivid tones, such as green, orange, rose, or sapphire blue to those who prefer starting effects. But with the new striking tints, such as burnt tomato onion brown, and the peculiar amethyst shadings, the selftones, gloves must be used as no other colouring seems to tone well with the suiting. Chamois goat-skin, mocha and reindeer kid are still the popular gloves for morning wear. One, two, and three button length are all worn. The one-button glove, however, can be worn only when the dress and coat sleeve are very long. In the evening gloves the sixteen-button length has almost supplanted the thirty-two-button mousquetaire, chifly because elbow sleeves are fashionable. The white gloves for evening wear have a rival in pale evening shades to match the glittering silks and delicate diaphanous weaves. Pale yellow will be much worn with white, as well as yellow evening gowns and a new white evening glove shows a lining of delicate silk to match the frock, and even the deeper shades, such as red burn, orange, and gay plaids. For evening wear the black glace has entirely supplanted the more supple suede, which is rather unfortunate for the woman with large hands or stout arms. Very few white suede gloves are being sold.

Gaudy buttons are another whim of the moment, and they can be obtained covered with kid or suede to match the most vivid gloves. Above all things, the button of 1904-5 is ornamental rather than useful. It is employed to give a finishing touch to an outdoor garment or to relieve the suggestion of sombreness in a house gown, or to trim, like sequins or embroidery, the girdles and stocks of the hour. Extravagant buttons show jewelled effects. Buttons composed entirely of rhinestones vary in diameter from a quarter of an inch to an inch and a half. The centre is generally a good-sized rhinestone, with slender spokes of small, fine rhinestones radiating from it to an outer circle of the small stones. A new button, which is particularly effective on evening coats in white or pale colours, is of tinted horn, ornately carved. The button is about two inches in diameter, and exceedingly flat. It shows a wreath of fine leaves and blooms, shading delicately from sea-green to pink. For gowns which are trimmed in Persian bands come enamel buttons to match every imaginable shade of embroidery. The button proper is of wash gold, crossed and recrossed with enamelled bands, in which are reproduced the most delicate colourings of the Persian and Dresden effects. Another small button looks exactly like a man's stud and is a jewel of a quarter-inch in diameter; set in silver claws. These are used for trimming girdles, belts, vests, and stocks.

THE AFFAIRS OF A NEWSPAPER COMPANY.

In the District Judge's Court, at Bangalore on the 19th instant, Mr. James Short, Solicitor, produced the sworn affidavit of Mr. W. H. Oakes to verify the petition which had been filed on the part of Messrs. Oakes and Co., the day before. This was, it will be remembered, that the "Daily Post," Limited, should be wound up, and His Honour intimated that notices might be published in the papers the 10th December being fixed for the return of the notice.

His Honour thought that publication in the "Madras Times" and "Daily Post" would be sufficient but Mr. Short suggested that the notices should also be published in the "Bangalore Bulletin," and the "Madras Mail" observing that the "Daily Post" might object to publish such a notice, and that the "Madras Mail" had the best circulation of papers in Madras.

His Honour said that if Mr. Short was willing to pay, the notices might be published in both those papers.

Some amusement was caused by Mr. Short's remark that the "Daily Post" should print the notice free, as they would be using his client's type and machinery. Mr. Lawrence said that that was only an assumption. He would have the notice inserted in the "Daily Post."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(The "Bombay Government Gazette," November 24.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—

Mr A W G Chuckerbratty I C S to act as Political Agent Janjim.

Mr S R Arthur I C S on relief to act as Pol Agent Aundh and Phaltan.

H Excy the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E J Bolus I C S to do duty as Assist Political Agent and to be attached to the Political Dept of the Secretariat from the 1st December pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A H Gordon to be substantive pro tem Third Grade Assist Supt of Police taking rank immediatly below Mr Narayan Shripat Peshwe.

The Govr in Council is pleased to direct that the appmt of M Venkatrao Vaikunth Wagh as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge Chikodi and of Mr Bhimrao Narsinha Hublikar as Acting Second Class Fourth Grade dated the 20th May 1904 will continue up to the 19th April 1905.

Mr J W Fellowes Fourth Grade District Supt of Police has been allowed by the Secry of State for India an extension for two months of the furlough granted to him dated the 27th February 1904.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Major J B Jameson M B I M S Supt of Mahabaleswar and Magte of the Second Class in the district of Satara with jurisdiction to try cases arising under section 62 of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Vishnu Vitha Kamat B A LL B to act as Second Class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge Baramati vice Mr Vasudev Ramchandra Pimple during the remaining portion of of the term for which the appointment of Additional Second Class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge was created in Govt Notification No 4027 dated the 3rd August.

The following Notifications by the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept are republished for general information.

The Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to accept resignation by Mr H C Kirkpatrick Barrister at Law of his office of Reporters for the High Court of Judicature Bombay.

Mr Lindesay J Robertson Barrister at Law is appointed Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H Excy the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint M A C Logan I C S to act as Commr Central Division vice the Honourable M A D Younghusband I C S pending further orders.

H Excy the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appts pending further orders.

Mr A W G Chuckerbutty I C S to act as Collector of Kolaba and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Kolaba Dist.

Mr S R Arthur I C S on relief by Mr Chuckerbatty to act as Collector of Satara and to be members and President of the local Board established for the Satara District.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Dyspepsia, Jaundice, These complaints are the result of a disordered liver, which secretes bile in quality or quantity incapable of digesting food. Digestion requires a free flow of healthy bile, to ensure which Holloway's Pills and Ointment have long been famous, far eclipsing every other medicine. Food, irregularity of living, climate and other causes are constantly throwing the liver into disorder, but that important organ can soon be regulated and healthily adjusted by Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which act directly upon its vital secretion. The Ointment rubbed on the skin penetrates immediately to the liver, whose blood and nerves it rectifies. One trial is all that is needed, a cure will soon follow.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members took place at the Society's rooms yesterday, Col. W. B. Bannerman I.M. S. presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members, since the last meeting was duly announced:—Mr Julian North (Calcutta); Mr. J. May (Parlakimedi, Ganjam District); Mr. A. Panton (Bombay); Mr. Purshotumdas Visram Maoji (Bombay); Rev. Joao Robello (Margoa, Goa); Captain C. B. Harrison, I. M. S. (Madura); Mr. T. D. Hamilton, I. F. S. (Rangoon); Mr. J. Harding Pascoa (Kolla Kombi, Nilgiri Hills); Mr. Gordon Dalgliesh (London); Mr. W. R. Le Grand Jacob, I. F. S. (Darjeeling); Mr. C. W. Dunn, I. C. S. (Rangoon); Lieutenant J. A. Pottinger (Rangoon); and Captain W. D. A. Keys, I. M. S. (Bombay); Mr. G. F. Curran (Mysore); Mr. C. G. de C. Ireland, I. C. S. (Dehra Dun).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the Honorary Secretary, acknowledged receipt of the following contributions to the Society's collection:—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 snake (alive)	Lycodon travancoricous.	Col W B Bannerman, IMS
1 snake (alive)	Lycodon aulicus	do.
A collection of Orthopterous insects	....	Mr S Lightfoot.
1 snake (alive)	Eryx johnii	Mr RC Farrell, IFS
1 snake	Dipsas multimaculata	Mr S Lightfoot,
A collection of mantidae grasshoppers &c	....	do
1 snake (alive)	Helicops schistosus	Capt F Wall, IMS
1 snake	Callophis trimaculatus	Capt J Oxley, IMS
3 Lizards from Pegu	Liolepis belliana	Mr C W Allan, IFS
2 Flying Lizards from Pegu	Draco blanferdu	do
A number of Cage Birds (alive)	....	Mr G De Saone
4 Species of Snakes	Lycoden aulicus var	Capt F Wall, IMS
	Lycodon travancoricous	do
	Bungarus candidus	do
	Polyodontophis subpunctatu	do
A number of Beetles	Buprestidaes p.	Mr F G Arnold
1 Malay Bittern	Gorsachius melanolophus	Mr R G Foster
1 snake	Bungarus candidus	Mr C H Donald
1 snake (alive)	Zamenis mucosus	do
1 Crimson-breasted Barbet or Coppersmith	Xantholaena haematocephala	Maj CG Nursee, FES
1 Indian Pied Kinkfished	Ceryle varia	do
1 Franklin's nightjar	Caprimulgus monticola	do
1 Pied Crested Cuckoo	Cocoystes jacobinus	do
1 Rose-Ringed Parequet	Palaeornis torquatur	do
4 Painted Sand-Grouse	Pterocles fasciatus	do
1 Large or Black bellied Sand-grouse	Pterocle arenarius	do
1 Large Pin-tailed Sand-grouse	Pterocinrus alchata	do
2 Common Sand-grouse	Pteroclurus exustus	do
1 Grey Partridge	Francolinus pondicerianus	do
2 Red shank	Totanus calidris	do
4 Wood sniper	Gallinago nemoricola	Mr S Lightfood
1 Western Bamboo-Partridge	Bambusicola fytchu	do
A collection of Mantidi	....	do
1 snake	Prammophis leithu	Mr T Tuttonji
1 snak (alive)	ip sas forsteni	Col Bannerman, IMS
1 snake	Simotes arnensis	Mr C H Donald
1 snake	Oligodonisp	do
1 snake "Dhaman"	Zamenis mucosus	Mr8 Inglis
2 Hawk Bill Turtles from Port Blair (alive)	Chelone imbricata	Mr C Gilbert Rogers IFS
31 Eggs of Roseat Torn	Sterna dongaill	Mr W E Jardine
3Franks	Lycodon sulicus dar variety	Cot W Bannerman IMS
1 Black tailed God wit	Limosa aegooephala	Mr H S Symons
1 Snake (alive)	Tvimereaurus monticola	Mr A Wright
9 Snakes	Psammodynastes pu verulshtus	Mr J Donaghe.
1 Snake	Polyodontophus collarie	do

PLAGUE RATS, AND FLEAS.

PAPER BY CAPT. LISTON I. M. S.

Captain Liston defined plague as a rat disease which was not unfrequently under favouring circumstances communicated to man. The disease, therefore among men might almost be said to be accidental and certainly avoidable if there were a distance between rats and men. He said that the idea that rats played the most important part in the spread of plague was no new one, it was recognised by the ancients as well as by more recent authorities who had practical experience of the disease. If it was a rats' disease then it was likely that the disease had its own distinct laws of origination and continuance among these animals. It was precisely this study of the disease in rats that had been neglected. Before any progress could be made we wanted to know more about the life and habits of rats. He then proceeded to discuss a few of the habits of rats that had an important bearing on the spread of plague. He considered first the species of domestic rats. There were two very distinct species, Mus Decumanus, the common rat found in Europe; it was a burrowing rodent and lived in drains and cellars. Mus Rattus was the common rat of Bombay and the East generally; it lived in the roofs of houses and even trees, it was a truly domestic rat. Plague might rage as an epizootic among rats of the species of Mus Decumanus and man would have little chance of infection, but an epizootic of this disease among rats of the species Mus Rattus was very liable to be communicated to man. The species of rat affected with plague had an important bearing on the spread of the disease in man, not from any inherent difference in the susceptibility to the disease in the particular species, but because of the habits of the species. The disappearance of plague from Europe was coincident with the invasion of that continent by the brown rat and the displacement of the black rat by that species. While the habits of the black rat played an important part in the spread of plague the habits of men encouraged or discouraged the prevalence of this species of rat in Europe, the brown rat displaced the black rat as pucca buildings became erected. As drainage systems were developed, as stables were separated from dwelling houses, as shops, warehouses and granaries were no longer used as human habitation, as stone and wooden floors displaced mud and rush covered ground, as beds became used in place of heaps of straw, so the black rat was driven from his haunts and the brownrat had it all his own way, man and rats were separated from one another and plague ceased to trouble, for man played an important part in spreading the disease among rats. Rats like men were gregarious in their habits, they had their maharwaras and bunispuras, some rats lived on the refuse of the people and others installed themselves in the graneries of the rich. There was little communication between these communities in the same village or town, and there could be still less communication between the rats of one town and those of another except through human agency. Ships, railways, and roads, the means of conveyance of merchandise were also the means of communication between rats of one town and those of another; the rats as "stowaways" were conveyed with human merchandise. As this was a chance of means of communication, the larger the means of transport the chances were greater, hence ships transferred rats in this way more frequently than railway trains. Seaport towns, therefore were specially liable to be infected by this method, viz., from rat to rat through merchandise conveyed by man. Another habit of rats that had an important bearing on the spread of plague was their habit of migrating as a community when scared by an unusual mortality among them. In this habit they resembled men. Plague could under these circumstances be spread from one rat community to another rat community in the same town where a fresh focus of infection might be set up. This habit also increased the chances of infected rats being conveyed by merchandise. Again the breeding season of rats played an important part in the spread of plague because (1) the number of suspectible individuals was increased; and (2) the number of fleas (the transmitters of infection) were also greatly multiplied. If plague was a rat disease, how was it communicated to man. He then passed on to consider how flea acted as a transmitter of infection. He classed plague together with certain epizootic diseases which were communicable to man, viz., Anthrax, Glanders, and Hydrophobia. He considered the means by which these diseases were transmitted and said that plague differed from them all. The microbe of this disease produced no spore or seed like the anthrax bacillus, it multiplied by fusion as a plant might be multiplied by cuttings. There were two sorts of cuttings; resistant, which could be kept out of their natural soil for a long time, and non-resistant, which had to be placed shortly after removal from the present plant into suitable soil. The germ that caused glanders belonged to the former class, the plague germs and the virus of hydrophobia to the latter class. But in the case of hydrophobia there was direct transferrence of the poison from the rabid dog to man by a bite. This did not usually occur in plague. There was a third method of reproducing plants, via, by using a gooty. It was by this method that plague was propagated in men and animals. The flea acts as the gooty. The plague germ found in the fleas' stomach a daily supply of the very food it required viz, animals' blood it was not acted on by the digestive juices of the flea, and here it was securely protected from light, dessication, and contaminating bacteria, which acted on the plague germ as weeds do on a delicate plant. The flea, however, being animate acted both as gooty and mali, and transferred the plague germ by its bite to suitable soil, the animal body. He then considered the various species of fleas, and some of their habits. He pointed out that flea-ridden animals often had their own characteristic flea. That rat flea was seldom found on man, how then could plague be conveyed from rat to man or from man to rat by means of fleas. He detailed how the question had been solved. It depended on the migration of rats in the presence of an unusual mortality among them. They left their fleas behind and these latter in sheer hunger attacked men and other animals. He recorded experimental proof of this fact in the case of a certain epidemic among guinea pigs and in the case of an outbreak of plague in a chawl in Bombay. While normally rat fleas were never found on guinea pigs in the above case they swarmed on them. 18 alone were taken on one sick guinea pig. Man seldom harbours the rat-flea, he had found one rat-flea in 246 fleas caught on man under normal conditions. In the case of the chawl above recorded, of 30 fleas caught on man no less than 14 were rat fleas. He then briefly referred to experimental methods of plague infection in animals and stated that one or two germs were able to kill an animal when introduced under the skin by a needle, while millions of germs were necessary by any other method. Which then was likely to be the most common method, of infection? Granted that infection generally occurred through the skin he showed that there was a mass of evidence against the introduction of the bacillus through accidental cuts and abrasions and everything pointed to the virus being introduced by such an insect as the flea. He also explained the seasonal and endemic prevalence of plague in terms of the habits of rats and fleas. He pointed out that infection in neighbouring towns and villages was chiefly conveyed by man to rats by means of rat fleas carried on clothng. He concluded by pointing to many facts in connection with the epidemiology of plague which could be explained in no other way than that the flea was the transmitter of infection; such fact as the notorious infectivity of houses particularly at night, and the efficiency of oil and tobacco as preventives against plague. He would have liked to consider preventive measures against plague, but time did not permit, he said, however, that to his mind since it was impossible to place a distance between rats and man except by years of sanitary improvement and education, the only method that held out any hope of salvation now and until sanitary reforms were carried out, was to acquire immunity to plague by inoculation.

The Honorary Secretary stated that Captain Liston's paper would be published in full in the Society's Journal.

OTHER PAPERS.

The following papers were also read and discussed:—"Bee Culture in India," by Major C. G. Nurse, "Description of a new Snake," "Oligodon McDougalli" by Captain F. Wall, I.M.S., C.M.Z.S. "The Butterflies of Ceylon," by Major N. Manders, R.A.M.C., F.Z.S., F.E.S.

COBRAS DIGESTING WHOLE EGGS.

Col. W. B. Bannerman, I. M. S., stated that with reference to Mr. C. P. George's paper on this subject, read at the last meeting of the Society, he had as then promised made several experiments with the live cobras in his possession at the Government Laboratory at Parel, which showed that a hen's egg with the shell intact, if pushed carefully down into snake's stomach became entirely dissolved in the course of 48 hours.

VANILLA FRUITING IN BOMBAY.

Mr. C. D. Mahaluxumiwalla exhibited a bunch of Vanilla pods grown in the Victoria Gardens and explained the process of artificial fertilization which it was necessary to resort to in this country in the absence of the proper insect.

PALMS GROWING IN BOMBAY.

Mr. H. Phipson exhibited photographs of 21 different species of palm trees growing in Bombay under natural condition.

AN ACCUSER AND THE ACCUSED.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, at the Bombay High Court yesterday, heard the suit brought by Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Shroff against Nasarwanjee Cursetjee Sukhia, in which the plaintiff prayed for judgment against the defendant for the sum of Rs. 5,000 and costs of the suit. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. K. D. Shroff, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Davar and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that, on the night of the 11th May, 1903 the defendant was assaulted and beaten by some persons unknown to the plaintiff. On the following day, the defendant falsely and maliciously laid a complaint before Inspector H. P. de Burgh, of the Bombay City Police, charging plaintiff with having instigated and abetted the assault, and upon such charge procured the plaintiff to be arrested and detained in the custody of the police, from 8 to 11 a.m., on the 13th May, and thereafter to be brought in such custody before Mr. A. W. Lester, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and charged before him, with abetment of causing grievous hurt. But the Magistrate, having heard the charge, found that no case against the plaintiff had been made out and discharged him. On the 23rd May, the defendant again procured the plaintiff to be arrested on the same charge, and detained in the custody of the police, from 9 to 11 a.m., and thereafter to be brought in custody before Mr. Dracup, third Presidency Magistrate, and charged before him on the 23rd May, and subsequent day, with the same offence but the Magistrate, having heard the charges, discharged the plaintiff. The defendant, who is an assistant engineer in the employ of the Manockjee Petit Mills at Tardeo was at enmity with plaintiff's father who is the gate-keeper of these mills, and the charge was so laid by the defendant on account of such enmity. The plaintiff said that, by such conduct of the defendant, he had suffered pain of mind and body, had been injured in his credit, and had been put to great expense; and he claimed the sum of Rs. 5,000 as compensation from the defendant. Plaintiff had demanded payment, but the defendant had denied all liability.

The defendant said that the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief claimed by him. Defendant did not admit that the persons by whom he was assaulted on the night of the 11th May, 1903, were unknown to the plaintiff. He denied having laid a complaint before the police, but admitted that he signed a complaint, charging defendant with abetment of causing hurt, at the request of Inspector de Burgh, who had questioned defendant on the 12th May, and who, on the morning of the 13th, sent for him and again questioned him with reference to the assault on the 11th May. He denied that he signed or made the complaint falsely or maliciously. Throughout the proceedings he acted "bona fide" and in the honest belief that plaintiff had abetted the assault. He denied that he procured the plaintiff to be arrested or detained in custody of the police. He admitted that he complained to the Manager of the Manockjee Petit Mills, of the conduct of the plaintiff's father, who is the gate-keeper of the mills, on various occasions prior to May 1903, and that on that account, the plaintiff's father and the plaintiff were inimically disposed to him. He denied that the plaintiff had suffered any damages, and said that, at the time of the Police Court proceedings, the plaintiff was without employment and without means of support of his own.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT FORAS ROAD.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a one storyed house belonging to one Keshewji Jadhowji and situated in Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Lane off Foras Road and, as a result, half of that building as well as a part of the adjoining building were destroyed. The fire was first discovered by a policeman on duty in the street, who saw clouds of smoke emanating from the ground floor of the Keshewji's building which was in the occupation of the Purbhashunker Becher and Company and was utilised by them as a factory for cleaning cotton.

The fire-brigade stations were communicated with and the Gowalia Tank engine arrived on the scene, followed by the engines from Fort, Baboola Tank, Byculla and Chinchpoogley. But none of these engines could be set to work owing to water not being available in the main for about fifteen minutes. In the meantime the fire being unhampered by any operations, made a considerable progress and extended to the upper floors and also to an adjoining ground floor building belonging to the same owner. As soon as water was available in the main, the engines began working vigorously and succeeded in hemming in the fire, but not before half of the first building had been gutted and the adjoining building had been considerably damaged. The latter place was tenanted by a number of Julai weavers, all of whom vacated it in time and thus saved their belongings, but Messrs. Pestonji Ardeshir and Co. rope manufacturers, who occupied a portion of the ground floor, sustained damage to the extent of Rs. 6,000. The fire was put out in about two hours. The damage done to both the buildings is estimated at Rs. 15,000. The loss sustained by the owners of the factory has not been ascertained. The cause of the fire is not known, but a large quantity of cotton, burnt and damaged by fire and water at the City of Bombay Mills, was stored in a damp condition in the building four days ago. Both the buildings are insured with the Atlas and other fire insurance companies for Rs. 30,000, Messrs. Pestonji Ardeshir and Co. have insured their property at Rs. 6,000 with Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

A correspondence of the "Manchester Guardian" notes a parallel between the recent crisis and that of 1738 which led up to the War of Jenkins's Ear. The quarrel with Spain arose principally over the right of search and the right of seizure of contraband. It cannot be denied that in their trading relations with America the English did much smuggling, and it is equally certain that the Spanish guardacostas exercised their authority roughly and maltreated many British subjects. Of these the notorious Jenkins is the best known, and became the eponymous hero of the war. The story of how he carried about his ear in cotton wool and declared that he "recommended my soul and my cause to my country" need not be given at length. Walpole endeavoured to allay the public indignation caused by this claptrap yarn, but he was eventually forced into war.

Prince Khilkoff, who has done so great a work in getting the Siberian railway into working order for the war, once lived in America, where, imitating the example of Peter the Great at Zaandam, he worked himself as a platelayer.

It is related that, while Admiral Alexeieff was at Mukden, he caused a great amount of inconvenience and annoyance by prohibiting the stationmaster from giving the usual signals—which, by the way are uncommonly loud and numerous on Russian lines—to indicate the impending departure of the trains. The dwelling of the Viceroy was in the immediate neighbourhood of the statipn, and the admiral greatly objected to all noises. On another occasian traffic along the section leading to Harbin was entirely suspended, both for military and freight trains, in order that a special train bearing the Viceroy's chiropodist might not be delayed.

Mrs. M. L. Woodcock with a picture of President Roosevelt stamped on every button of her dress and cloak, with flags, with pictures of the President on them, in her hat and in her hand, walked into one of the offices of the Republican party a few days ago. She had walked some hundreds of miles and asked to be engaged as a campaign orator.

China is undoubtedly the greatest slave country in the world. Of a population of 400,000,000, over one-fortieth are slaves. Every family of means keeps its girl slaves, The girls are mostly purchased to do housework, it being cheaper to buy than to hire.

The antiquity of England, writes W. H. Howells in "Harper's Magazine," is always stunning, and it is with the breath always pretty well knocked out of your body that you constantly come upon evidences of the Roman occupation, especially in the old, old churches which abound far beyond the fondest fancy of the home keeping American mind. You can only stand before those built-in Roman brick, on those bricked-up Roman arches, and gasp out below the verger's hearing. Four hundred years! They held Britain four hundred years! Four times as long as we have lived since we broke with her."

Bishop Ellicot, who is soon to resign, never wears gaiters. The explanation is that when young in the episcopate Bishop Ellicott was in a bad railway accident, and both his legs were crushed.

The following notice was posted up recently in an art exhibition in Tokio, Japan: "No visitor who is mad or intoxicated is allowed to enter in, if any person found in shall be claimed to retire. No visitor is allowed to carry in with himself any parcel, umbrella, stick, and the like kind, accept his purse, and is strictly forbidden to take within himself dog, or the same kind of beasts. Visitor is requested to take care of himself from thievly."

According to a statement made by the chaplain of Preston Prison, the remarks made by prisoners "of the better sort" when leaving often show their appreciation of the prison system. "It's done me £50 worth of good," said one prisoner. Another said, "It's the best thing that has ever happened to me." A prisoner skilled in woodwork has carved a fine oaken eagle lectern and several other things for the chaplain, who speaks of them as profitable bits of hard labour.

The life of a big gun is notoriously short. Many efforts have been made to minimise the friction caused by the shell in its passage from the gun, as it this friction which so soon wears out a modern artillery piece. The use of ball bearings inside the bore was introduced by an American during the early part of this year, his method being to substitute spiral rows of balls for the ordinary rifle grooves. Mr. J. Stuart Forbes, of Glasgow, has now fitted ball bearings to the projectile, not to the gun, thus effecting a great saving in cost. The patent, it is said, could be adapted to guns at present in use, and as the initial velocity would be far greater than at present, the range would be increased. Mr. Forbes intends to carry out a series of experiments with a view to testing whether in practice his invention will come up to the expectations formed of it.

A friend of the late Mr. Morton, of the Palace, said it was the most curious fact about him that, although he was singularly successful in catering for public taste, he himself had little sympathy with modernity in any form. He loathed lifts, abhorred telephones, and detested typewriters. It was only during the last year or two, on the persuasion of Mr. Alfred Butt, his successor, that he allowed a telephone to be put into his own office.

The Russian outrage in the North Sea recalls (says the "Liverpool Daily Post) a curious adventure of Captain Crowe, alleged to be "as brave a sailor and as odd and eccentric a man as ever walked the quarterdeck," in his good ship Mary, when he fell in with two English sloops-of-war "somewhere in the middle passage where Liverpool ships were engaged upon in these times." They took his trim-looking vessel for a French cruiser, and he took them for a couple of the same craft. It mattered not that they were two to one. Night came on and they could not distinguish each other's flags, so they kept at it until daylight, showed the English colours on all their masts. The cruisers had made several efforts to board him in the dark and been repulsed with terrible loss. Firing ceased as soon as the mistake was discovered, and the senior commander of the man of war sent an officer on board with a sulky, civil message to know if they could do anything to help repair damages. "I want nothing but a certificate to my owner that I have done my duty," was the reply.

BLOOD HUMOURS

Skin Humours, Scalp Humours, Hair Humours,

Whether Simple Scrofulous or Hereditary

Speedily Cured by Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills.

Complete Treatment for All Kinds of Humours.

In the treatment of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, crusted, pimply, blotchy and scrofulous humours of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills have been wonderfully successful. Even the most obstinate of constitutional humours, such as bad blood, scrofula, inherited and contagious humours, with loss of hair, glandular swellings, ulcerous patches in the throat and mouth, sore eyes, copper-coloured blotches, as well as boils, carbuncles, scurvy, sties, ulcers and sores arising from an impure or impoverished condition of the blood, yield to the Cuticura Treatment, when all other remedies fail.

And greater still, if possible, is the wonderful record of cures of torturing, disfiguring humours among infants and children. The suffering which Cuticura Remedies have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for the skin and blood. Infantile and birth humours, milk crust, scalled head, eczema, rashes and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood, are speedily, permanently and economically cured when all other remedies suitable for children, and even the best physicians, fail.

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Send for "The Great Humour Cure."

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are spoiled for the man who suffers from Rheumatic-Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiff Joints or pains in any part of the body. Peace and comfort return speedily, after a thorough rubbing with

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Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

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is often caused by the foul gases arising from fermenting, putrefying food, lying undigested in the stomach. Best way to cure it is to strengthen the gastric juice, by taking

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Every case of dyspepsia—no matter how severe or complicated, is cured by this thoroughgoing remedy. It searches out the weak points in your digestive tract. It purifies and enriches the blood; and puts health and strength where you have been feeble and diseased. Get a bottle to-day.

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CURES DYSPEPSIA
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ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

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ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	500,000

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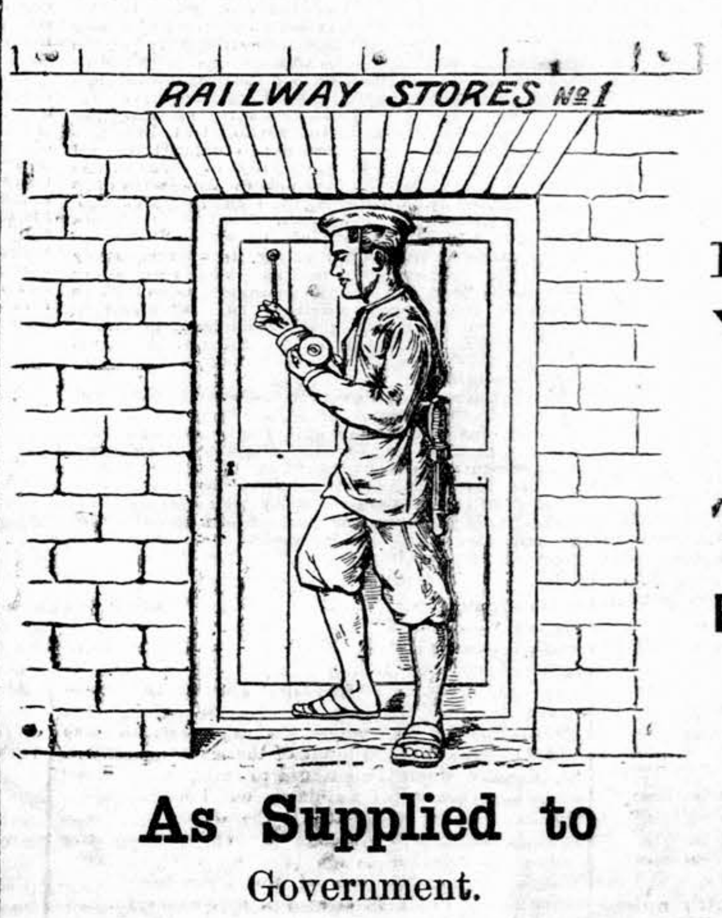
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PROVIDE YOUR WATCHMEN WITH OUR PATENT TELL TALE WATCHES.

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BOMBAY.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE sudden death of Lady Dilke has brought sorrow to others besides her bereaved husband and her family, writes "M.A.P." She was one of the most attractive, most sympathetic, most winning personalities I have ever known. Her first look at you won you. This was really due to the sweetness of her smile and the united candour and intelligence of her eyes. To the end of her days she retained something of that open and childlike expression which belongs to women of really fine, sweet, and candid natures. There was about her something of that open-eyed gaze with which the child regards the strange and wondrous world into which it has come from afar. Even to her latest day, too, she retained that beauty of figure and face which made her when she was a girl one of the most attractive personalities of Society at Oxford.

You would have taken her for a Frenchwoman or an Irishwoman rather than an Englishwoman; or perhaps I should say that she remained true to the American lineage from which she came. She was petit in everything. She had fine petite features she had beautiful petite hands, she was small of stature, and yet she gave an idea of perfect symmetry. She had, even when in middle age, a charming petit month The only features of her face that were large were hereys—grey-blue open, limpid they seemed sometime to illumine her whole face so that when she was talking to you, you were conscious only of their intent look. In intelligence and in education she was one of the most remarkable women of her time. She knew several modern languages intimately; she could speak French, especially, like a French woman, she was well acquainted with Latin, and she was one of the finest judges of art in Europe. She worked incessantly; possibly it was the strain of overwork which led to her untimely death,

Her width of interests extended, as is known, outside her study. She was eminently a politician's wife. In the things which concerned her own sex she took especial interest. She was a strong trades unionist, and thought that combination was as much a necessity of women's industrial progress as it has proved of men's; and in encouraging, helping, addressing women's societies she was tireless. At the Annual Trades Union Congress she was frequently a prominent figure; in short, her life was one incessant round of some form of work, intellectual or social. But what she deserves to be remembered for more than anything else is for her true brave, loyal womanliness.

Never had a man a truer or more helpful friend in a wife than Sir Charles Dilke had in Lady Dilke. She was his staunch support in hours of darkness through which he had to pass; she was his counsellor, friend, and helper in the many occupations and interests in which his busy and active life is involved. Whenever he was in travail of soul about the progress of any measure in which he was interested, she was always by his side to console and encourage him. For Sir Charles Dilke, underneath a somewhat cold exterior, has keen feelings and almost poignant interests in the public affairs which attract him. I remember Lady Dilke telling me of how he would lose all rest by night or by day whenever such a Bill as the Factories and Workshops Bill seemed to be in peril, and how he had often to rouse him from something approaching to hopelessness when the stars seemed to be fighting in their courses against such measures.

All this sweet and helpful companionship of years I could not help recalling as I stood in the pew in All Saints' Church last Saturday, when the beautiful funeral service was being celebrated over the coffin laden with flowers; and as I looked at the husband, strangely blanched in hair and complexion during these days of bereavement, I could not help putting myself in his place, and running over, as he was doubtless doing, all the varied scenes he and that poor being, so vivid and living a thing but a week before, and now so silent, had gone through together—scenes of joy and of sorrow, in which sometime they were alone, with all the world around them a wilderness of misunderstanding. It is in such hours the memory has its tremendous power of grouping together in one great and swift panorama all the scenes of a lifetime. I am sure there was nobody in the congregation, man or woman, whose heart did not go out to this poor man left sad and solitary after all those years of companionship in that sad evening of life when companionship is especially necessary.

But I don't know that I paid much attention to the name of the actor, much as I enjoyed his performance. I have memory for names, and it is not till a later date that I remember first realising that the man who had delighted me so much bore the name Henry Irving. I was walking through the streets with a great journalist—dead long since—Ned Lefroy, brother of the present Dean of Norwich, who was on his annual vacation from Dublin, and was spending it in London. I was walking along with Ned Lefroy when he nudged me and called my attention to a young man who was then passing us, talking rapidly to two young ladies. I remember the figure well; strangely like that of H. B. Irving of to-day, the actor's brilliant son. The figure was slight, the hair was thick, long, and drawn back, and the pince-nez were then, as now, among the first things that attracted your attention. The face, if I remember rightly, had not the pallor which long years of hard work have given to it to-day, and I have an idea that, as compared with what he is to-day, Sir Henry looked rather stouter. "There's Henry Irving," said Ned Lefroy to me one of the most promising of the young actors, and that is how I first realised Henry Irving.

How many people are there now who remember the old Albion, just opposite Drury Lane? It is hard to think that spots which once were famous and universally known landmarks have passed out of memory even in the small space of one's own lifetime. The Albion was the inn where, in the seventies, you could see nearly every celebrity of London. Nowadays, except perhaps one or two of the great restaurants, there is no such inn of strange meetings. The Albion was nothing better than an excellent inn. It was not large, it was not sumptuous; I don't know that it had any bedrooms upstairs, or was a hotel in any real sense; but it was a rendezvous for all that was famous in literature and the drama when I was roaming the streets of London at twenty-two years of age.

These were the days when men ate simply and drank deeply, though simply too. You would have been regarded as somebody strange and eccentric if you called for anything but a chop or a steak and boiled potatoes; but you were at liberty to send this simple fare down with good port or with copious draughts of whisky and water. People, too, in those days, still drank sherry. The Albion, if I remember rightly, was a favourite resort of Dickens. I never saw him there, or indeed anywhere else, for he died before my arrival in London; but one heard of him in such resorts. I saw there but once that weird, beautiful, wayward genius, Dante Gabriel Rossetti. My recollection of him is as of a man who looked very much like a priest or a lay brother. I recall him as dressed almost entirely in black, and the black of what I may call the clerical cut and material. His sallow face, his ink-dark eyes, his expressive face, all these things I recall as well as the steak and mashed potatoes over which he leant as he talked vividly but quietly to his friend who was supping with him. I was struck by the face but I had no idea who it was. It was only years after, when I saw a portrait of Rossetti, that I recalled the face that had so much struck me as it leant over steak and mashed potatoes, and knew that it was the face of one of the inspired artists and poets of my time. It was at the Albion that I recall seeing Henry Irving during the same period.

The mention of Dickens suggests to me the question I am sure all of us must have asked eagerly of anybody who ever saw him in the flesh. What was he like? I never can forgive the cruel fate which prevented me catching a glimpse of him on the only occasion on which I had an opportunity of doing so—that was when he was giving his last reading in Dublin. I was most anxious to go, but I was young and shy, and not pushful and a very dull dog—the dullest dog on the paper—was sent instead of me. For I hold that one glimpse of a man or woman with your own eyes—five minutes' conversation with him—gives you a keener and truer appreciation of their character than reading tomes of commentary or even of memoirs about them. But to return. What was Dickens like? I was told the other day by an old friend of mine—a distinguished journalist—that he was not a distinguished-looking man he used to see him often passing over Waterloo Bridge on his way from the station to his office. He also was struck with the slight tendency to extravagance in his clothes. This was one of Dickens's well-known foibles. I was told that once when he appeared at a party in his own house in dress clothes which had scarlet silk lining, he was so chaffed about the garishness of the thing that he had to go upstairs and change the coat for one of more modest colouring. When Dickens appeared on the lecture platform in America on his second visit he astounded that country—which is more ceremonious even than we are—by appearing in a black velvet coat. But then Dickens belonged to an epoch when dandyism was still a fad with many people and when the black velvet coat was supposed to be the only fitting garment for those who followed literature or art.

BEAUTY AND GIHYENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c

AN INDIAN'S ENGLISH.

HOW THE STORM FIEND RAGED.

A BRILLIANT DESCRIPTION.

THE following letter contributed by a sympathising witness of the recent cyclone that swept over the Northern Circars is too good for quiet sepulture in the columns of a small native paper, the contents of which find a fair sample in this quotation from its columns:—"Irony of Fate seems to have caught this year, the people of Godavery, especially of the Narsapur, Ellore and Yernaguden Taluqs. In the first place they were deprived of their pride of styling themselves the 'Godaverians' and are thrust into the midst of the "High-landers" of the Kristna. Secondly the thorough failure of monsoons coupled with the scorching heat of Africa sun, even in the rainy season burnt, as it were, wholesale the rich crops of the fertile District, life to the peasant and wealth to the merchant. At last came in the long-awaited rain with double its last year's force and paid the debt without reckoning and with compound interest all of a sudden and in one short day. On the 15th instant, it began at about 4 p.m., accompanied by a stormy wind, fraught with a Russian chill. That day too the sun frowned both upon the starving peasant and the sinking merchant and concealed himself behind the curtains of the thundering clouds. Heavy rain and usual wind first appeared on the stage and announced coming of the tempest. Rain and wind discussed for four hours which ended in hand-to-hand fight, the wind, of course, gaining the upper hand. In course of the fight, the surroundings were smashed to pieces. Life and property seemed insecure. The poor Dramatic pandal of the seemingly cursed Pittapur Company—cursed never to set its foot on the Tanuku soil—found shelter only in the heavens. The S. S. Magistrate's office building also partook of the fate of the pandal though on a comparatively small scale. When the Government Building was so damaged we need hardly say of the countless houses and trees in the town. But to the glory of the V.M.H. School, the weaker building, in which it is located stood storm-proof by the grace of God perhaps because, it was instituted in memory of our late Majesty, Queen Victoria. At last, the scene came to a close almost at about three o'clock in the night. What had been left by the sun was eaten away by the wind and what still remained was submerged by the rain that continued for two days more. Thus the poor ryot is driven to such a condition as to leave home for the forest."

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 24TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat requires rain

Hissar.—Bright no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Mornings cold and dewy. Considerable improvement in crop perceptible. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Linseed flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Bright, fair; easterly wind. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Viramgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants showing bolls and want more rain.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton healthy. Food-grains doing well.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls.

Bhavangar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening and ready for picking in some places.

Sholapur.—Morning cold and dewy. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Bright no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary—Rain much needed generally. Cotton Cotton larger area sown this year.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen over nearly the whole country the rise having been brisk in Berar and at Masulipatam, Hyderabad Deccan, Bangalore, Ahmednagar Poona, Nagpur, Raipur, Hoshungabad and Agra The barometer is below normal to the north of latitude 24° and above it elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are: Maximum 9° in defect of normal at Lahore and 7° in excess at Jacobabad; and minimum 6° to 13° in excess in Sind and at Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhuj and Neemuch, and 5° to 10° in defect in many places to the south of latitude 22°. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Deesa and the lowest 45° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Coimbatore.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine and settled over the whole area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd November 1904.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·937
Temperature of the air ..... degrees	77·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·4
Dew Point	62·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·610
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10) ...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	85·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·8
General Direction of Wind.*	NE, E, ENE, WNW. NW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	205

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	1	1	14
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi.....	2	2	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	1	0	16
F Parel, Sewri and Sion..... ..	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	16
Total.....	6	4	84
Total plague deaths to date...	277,571	229,546	
Same date last year	311	11	75

A CURIOUS situation seems to have arisen in Bangalore in connection with the statue of the late Queen-Empress which it is proposed to erect there. The Bangalore paper says:—The arrangement between the sculptor Mr. Brock and the authorities here was that payment for the statue was to be made in three instalments; the first when the work was commenced; the second when the "pointing" had been completed and the last payment when the statue was ready for shipment. In April or May last, Mr. Brock intimated that the "pointing" had been completed, and that the statue would be ready for shipment in September, which was obviously a reminder that the second instalment was due and that the third would also shortly be due. One payment has been made to Mr. Brock but we understand that the second and last instalments have not been remitted. We believe that a very large proportion of the money promised has not yet been collected so that the position appears to be that Mr. Brock is waiting for his money, and we are waiting for the statue.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.



Used for Years.

St. Jacobs Oil

CURES RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, STIFFNESS, NEURALGIA, SORENESS, CHEST COLDS. And all Bodily Aches and Pains.

Conquers Pain.

1/1½ and 2/6 sizes.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."
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Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 0	30 7	64 6	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	65 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 2	38 10	
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 16	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 8	43 8	68 4	52 5	44 15	39
40	36 11	68 14	52 8	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 20	40
41	38 0	70 6	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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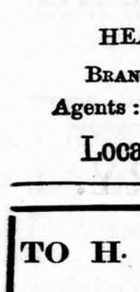
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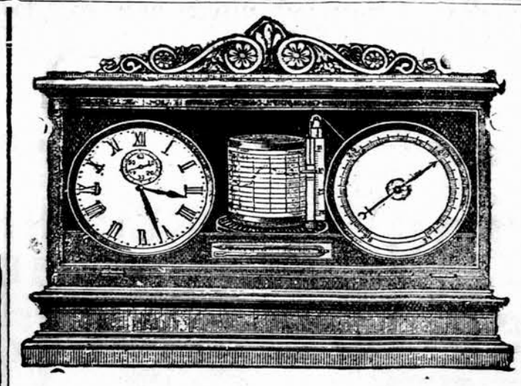
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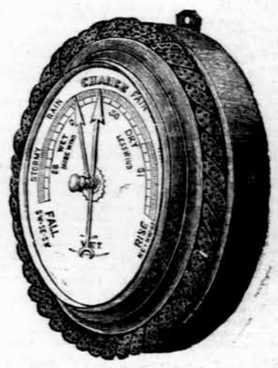
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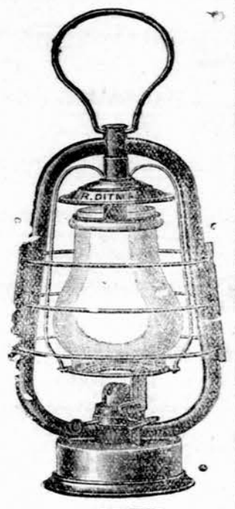
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